May 24'22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. *May 24, 1922*

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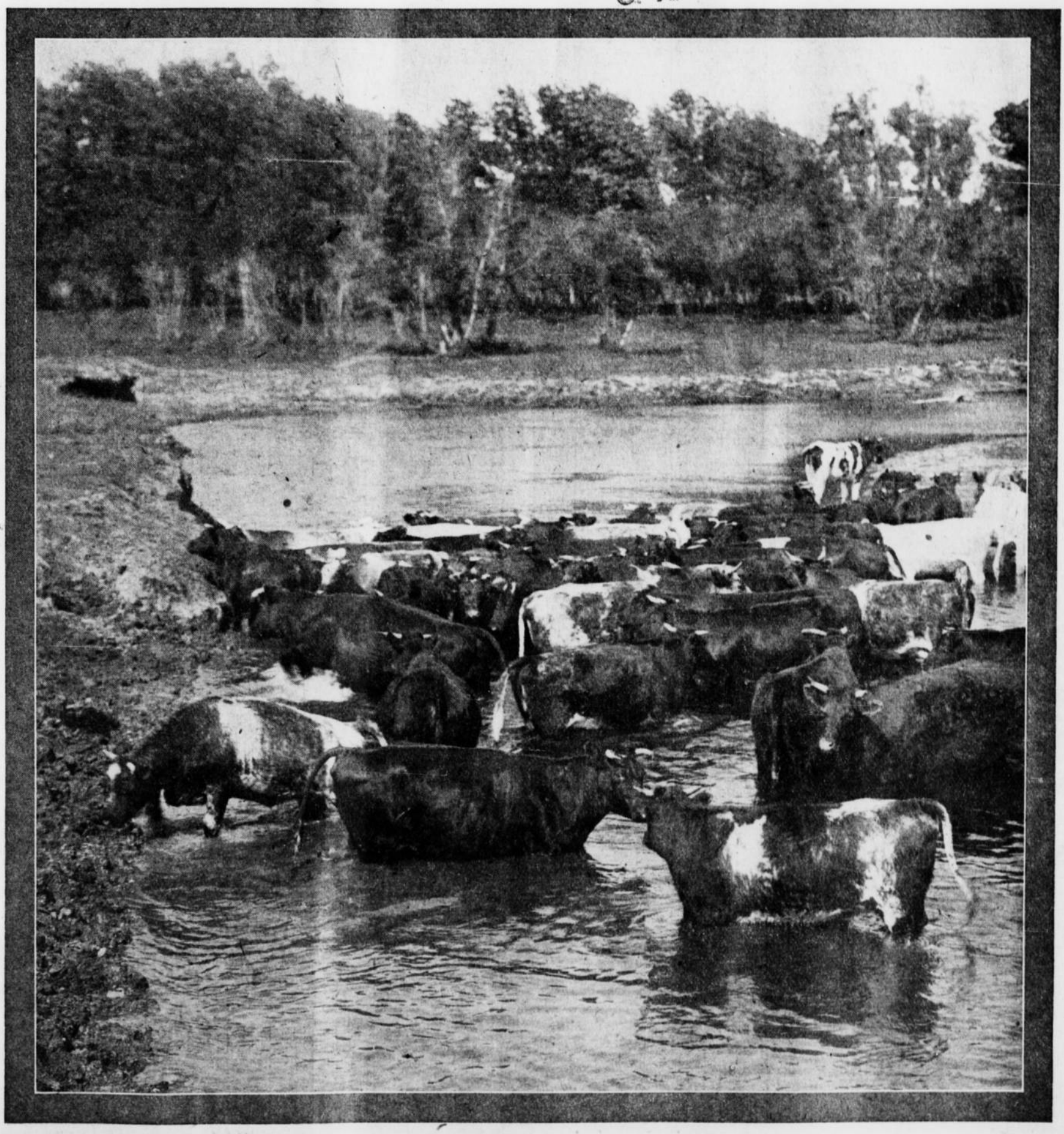

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives Stand Firmly for Public Ownership and Trade Freedom—Motherwell for Protection—C.P.R. Offer Substitute for C.N.P Agreement—By J. A. Stevenson

PENDING the appearance of the budget there has been a sort of lull in the proceedings of parliament, and the greater part of the week has been spent in the dull if useful task of dissecting estimates. However, the various committees have been very busy and are trying to make progress with the solution of the problems before them. On Friday, the 19th, the C.P.R. at last showed its hand about the Crow's Nest Pass agreement when E. W. Beatty appeared before the special committee and professed complete willingness to effect substantial reductions on the rates of basic commodities if the suspension of the C.N.P. agreement was continued. Very skilfully he gave publicity to the view that the generous intentions of the C.P.R. to the rest of Canada might be thwarted by the selfishness of the West.

The C.P.R. have also been busy in other directions, and old observers of parliament declare that never has such a persistent and strenuous lobby been maintained. There is scarcely a Progressive member who has not been interviewed by a brace of smooth-tongued gentlemen who extolled the virtues of the C.P.R. and counselled reasonableness about the C.N.P. agreement.

The Wheat Board

There has simultaneously been great liveliness in the agricultural committee which is dealing with the Wheat Board. Mr. Motherwell has now frankly abandoned all pretence and come forth as the steady obstructionist of western desires. However, the Progressive members of the committee have been very belligerent and they stole a march upon the enemies of the Wheat Board by securing, with the help of Dr. Tolmie and a trio of Liberals, the passage of R. M. Johnson's resolution which called for the restoration of the Wheat Board with such powers as were feasible. J. L. Brown has presented a huge mass of petitions in favor of the board from U.F.M. locals.

Oleomargarine

On Monday the time-honored subject of oleomargarine formed the material for a long debate. Mr. Neill, of Alberni, the one simon-pure Independent in the House, introduced a resolution to the effect that the interests both of the dairy industry and the general public demanded the cessation of the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine in Canada by September 1. The legislation permitting its use expires on that date and the government desired to test the opinion of the House about its extension. The chief arguments advanced by Mr. Neill were that oleomargarine was an unwholesome food, that its free consumption was replacing butter and was injuring the dairy industry, and that its use in Canada had only been permitted as a war measure on the distinct understanding that as soon as normal conditions returned it would be forbidden. To the amazement of the House he found his chief supporter in that supposedly hardened free trader, Mr. Motherwell, who made a long blethering speech about the necessity of protecting our honest Canadian cows against the competition of factories, and drew quite irrelevant comparisons between the use of oleomargarine and whiskey. Not only did Mr. Motherwell preach brazen protectionism, but he talked it in such muddled fashion that some of his audience began to fear he has reached the stage of garrulous senility.

Progressives for Freedom

In happy contrast was the disinterested stand of Mr. Crerar and the great majority of the Progressive party. Mr. Crerar expressed astonishment at such doctrines falling from the lips of one at whose feet he had in bygone days imbibed sound fiscal doctrines, and he announced that opponents of the protective principle like the Progressives could do nothing but resist the resolution. He asked Mr. Motherwell how the dairy farmers of Canada, if they could not face the competition of oleomargarine at home, could expect to meet it in foreign markets, and pointed out how the dairy industry of Denmark continued to flourish despite an increasingly high per capita consumption of oleomargarine. Dr. Tolmie, the ex-minister of agriculture, also helped to riddle thoroughly the arguments of the enemies of oleomargarine. He declared that he was satisfied of its wholesomeness, that it did not compete with the better grades of butter, whose encouragement alone was desirable, and that it was wrong in principle to debar people who might not be able to afford butter purchasing a cheaper commodity. But perhaps Mr. Motherwell's hardest knocks came from his own colleague, Mr. Fielding, who chaffed the minister of agriculture with being a free trader in everything but butter, accused him of trying to impose upon the Canadian people "the sort of tender guardianship which we provide for children, Indians and lunatics," and declared the arguments advanced by Dr. Tolmie had not been and could not be answered. J. L. Brown declared that even if he was convinced, as he was not, that a ban on oleomargarine would benefit our dairymen, he did not propose to lower the anti-protectionist flag "under which our farmers have marched during the last 20 years." The only vocal opponent of oleomargarine in the Progressive ranks was D. W. Warner, of Strathcona, who declared, firstly, that oleomargarine was poor nourishment for children, and secondly, that a continuance of its manufacture would drive him out of dairying. But he was effectively answered by his neighbor, Mr. Speakman, who showed that oleomargarine is only sold in large quantities when the price of butter is beyond the reach of a large number of common consumers. When a vote was taken at 1 a.m. the resolution was defeated by 83 to 57. All the Progressives present with four exceptions voted against it, and in the other parties there was a distinct cleavage between the town and country members.

Subscribers directing enquiries to The Guide are requested to sign names thereto. As space limitations make it impossible to print replies our practice is to reply direct by mail. We have in hand at the present time several enquiries to which we cannot reply because of the omission above noted.

The Road from the Farm to the Bank Should be Well Worn

Go to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you.

Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank's employees are sworn to secrecy about the business of every customer.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Paid-up Capital and Reserve Funds - - $40,000,000

50,000 More Starving Russian Children

have been alloted to the Save the Children Fund workers in the famine area about Saratov, by the All-British Committee.

At present, the generosity of the Canadian people has enabled the Canadian Committee of the Save the Children Fund to provide sufficient food for 75,000 children in Russia, who would otherwise have died from starvation.

Now that the Russian Relief Fund (including the British Red Cross), the Friend's Relief Mission and the British and Canadian Save the Children Funds have been united under the direction of Sir Benjamin Robertson, more work is being undertaken and there is a corresponding increase in the demand for funds.

There is absolutely no hope that Russian children can be helped by Russia itself, until the harvest which comes at the end of August. So it is imperative that money and food continue to be sent through the Canadian and British Organizations right through the summer.

Will you give something?

25c. will feed a child for a week. $1. will ensure sufficient food for one child for a month. $500. will establish a kitchen in the famine district and feed 100 children until the next harvest.

Cheques and money orders may be forwarded through the local committee, your bank or sent direct to Sir George Burn, Treasurer, Save the Children Fund, Elgin Building, Ottawa.

All subscriptions are expended in Canada on Canadian Foodstuffs.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

WINNIPEG COMMITTEE INCLUDES

D. C. COLEMAN, Chairman E. P. WINSLOW, Sec.-Treas., Bank of Montreal

25c

You can now get this box of

WITCH HAZEL

Toilet Soap

for twenty-five cents (3 cakes in a box)

TRADE MARK
THE CROWN OF QUALITY ON EVERY PACKAGE

For Healing the Skin and Improving the Complexion. Delicately perfumed with pure flower odors.

"But are your pans close enough to the fire?"

"Yes, because it's HEAT that does the cooking, and that Long Blue Chimney makes the greatest amount of heat and drives it directly against the pans."

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"Clean heat's the thing"—the *first* thing—one looks for in a stove. Over 4,000,000 users have found that the New Perfection gives just the *right* heat for every kind of cooking—steady, dependable heat—no soot, no smoke, no disagreeable odor.

And what a comfort to find an oil stove that lights and heats instantly! Touch a match to the wick of the New Perfection and the flame responds immediately. When the flame is once set, *it stays set.* It's the Long Blue Chimney that makes the speedy, steady flame possible.

Your local dealer will gladly demonstrate the New Perfection. See the New Perfection Oven and Warming Cabinet, too. Ask for a copy of the New Perfection booklet.

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SARNIA - ONTARIO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG
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NEW PERFECTION
Made in Canada
Oil Cook Stoves and Ovens

The Farmers' Bargain Counter---Guide Classified Ads.

The Naval Reductions

Tuesday was mainly devoted to a long discussion upon our new naval policy, and it produced another fierce duel between the Liberal and Tory leaders. Early in the afternoon the minister of defence announced a slight modification of the original plan—the two destroyers, Patriot and Patrician, will be retained in commission in place of the small gun boats, which were first suggested. Mr. Meighen attacked the government's scheme on the triple ground that it was wholly inadequate and unworthy of Canada, that it was worthless even for the purpose which the ministry had in view, and that it was incompatible with the part which we should play as an integral part of the British Empire. He contended that ever since the famous resolutions of 1909, Canada had been under a moral, not a contractual, obligation to shoulder some of the naval burdens of the Empire, and that a plan which would cost our people 17 cents per head, while Britain was spending on her navy $10 per head, was a shameful fullfilment of this obligation. The prime minister, in reply, argued that neither did world conditions demand nor Canadian finances permit a larger expenditure on the navy, that it followed the traditional ideas of the Liberal party, and that in times of emergency it was capable of expansion. The change of plan has enabled a reduction of the naval vote from two and a half to one and a half millions, but it was not passed on Tuesday, because after midnight T. L. Church started a long harangue and could not be checked.

Public Ownership

In the short half-day available on Wednesday there was a sort of duel, when the railway estimates were under consideration, on the subject of public ownership of railways between Walter Mitchell, a bitter critic on the principle, and Mr. Crerar, its vigorous champion. Other orators, like the leader of the opposition and Mr. Hocken, made brief intervention, but three-fourths of the sitting was taken up with two long speeches expressing the divergent views of this pair. The first part of Mr. Mitchell's speech was an elaborate defence of his stand against public ownership of railways during his recent campaign. His oration reeked of all the prejudices and fallacies which are so strongly entrenched in Montreal, but when challenged by Mr. Euler he could give no examples outside Quebec of definite failures of public ownership. He declared his willingness to give public ownership a trial, but insisted upon the need of a careful sizing up of the railway situation by first-class experts. However, he cherished no hope—and perhaps no desire—of a successful outcome of the experiment, and frankly admitted his own inclination to avoid the appalling burden of deficits by restoring the National Railways to private hands.

His pessimistic arguments were effectually answered by Mr. Crerar, who reiterated his faith in the principle of public ownership and the possibilities of the national system. The opponents of public ownership offered in his view no feasible alternative, and cheerfully forgot that the country had backed private railway enterprise to the tune of over a billion dollars. The acquisition of the Grand Trunk was sound policy, and he rejoiced that Mr. Kennedy was resisting the segregation of the Inter-Colonial. The government's policy of unification of control and management, with regional zones to give a measure of local autonomy, had his complete approval. A competent board of management must be secured and political interference banished. He reverted to his old demand for a revaluation of the national system and a writing down of the capital charges against it. One of the transcontinental lines between Sudbury and Port Arthur should be closed up and a vigorous immigration policy pursued. He ended a very good speech in a note of complete confidence in the future of the National Railway system if the problems connected with it were attacked with vigor and honesty.

Canada Grain Act

On Thursday a new Liberal member was introduced in the person of Joseph Bouchard, who was elected by acclamation to replace Mr. Stein, appointed to the bench, in Kamouraska. Sir Lomer Gouin intimated that the Supreme Court would be asked to hear an appeal on the disturbing decisions of the Manitoba courts touching the Canada Grain Act, but could not promise any decision before the fall. Meanwhile no amendments would be suggested. Mr. Meighen, on the orders of the day, exhorted the government to try and convince the Grand Trunk shareholders in England of their great good luck in disposing of their system by the wide publication of the road's late disastrous balance sheet, and consideration for the suggestion was promised. The discussion of the railway estimates was then resumed, and W. F. MacLean made a long speech reiterating his undying faith in public ownership and giving the government a lot of advice.

Mr. Euler, a Liberal, said he felt at least one government supporter should speak in favor of public ownership, and made a very sensible speech in which he besought his Liberal friends to stop denouncing the principle and let the system have a fair trial. Messrs. Gardiner, Lewis, Irvine and other western Progressives, as well as an easterner, Mr. Good, made useful contributions to the debate, and John Evans warned the government that the C.P.R. were staking out claims by charters in some western localities to shut out the National system. Votes for the Printing Bureau and the Militia Department were also dealt with, and the Tories complained bitterly about the cut in the vote for the cadet movement, which, however, was carried. In the afternoon the attendance was very sparse, as most of the members were attending a reception given by the speaker in honor of Lady Astor, M.P.

A Dull Day

Friday was probably the dullest day of the session, and nothing but estimates and some minor private and divorce bills was tackled. The votes for harbors and rivers produced a typical squabble among Liberal and Tory politicians from New Brunswick, and as the vote for each province came up members arose to bewail the gross neglect shown to their special localities, the Vancouver members expressing deep distress at the cancellation of the subsidy for the proposed drydock. It was admitted that the new parliament buildings had already cost $10,275,169, and would require for completion a million dollars more. After dinner Dr. Beland got through his main health estimates, and a very thin House sat nigh to midnight dealing with a strange medley of supplementary items, many of which are unblushing grafts. The budget comes on Tuesday, and Wednesday and Thursday will be observed as holidays.

Spring

(Point of View)

All hail to thee, O gentle spring.
Thou bringest joy to heart and mind.
(Well, spring time's here again,
Have to start once more upon the same old grind).

Thy gentle influence mellifluent,
With gladsomeness all nature doth endow.
(I guess I'd better get a move on me
And fix that blamed old sulky plow).

The pussy-willow sheds abroad its golden dust,
The bursting buds show on the trees again.
(Might let that upper twenty just to fallow
Considering the price of grain).

Now all the earth is newly dressed,
Its vernal garments of a color pellucid, clear and cool.
(What's that? You've got to get those girls new frocks
Before you let them go to school?)

For nature in the spring is prodigal,
And on her vestments spends most liberally.
(Jumping geewhilikins! Fifty dollars all for Eaton's,
Woman, do you think my name's John D.?)

The cattle now rejoice in pastures new,
And gladly they obey the call to roam.
(We've got to hunt that bull; I knew if we once let him
With the bunch he wouldn't come home).

The little animals, of every kind,
Spring lightsome o'er the earth with flying feet,
(Hey! Chase those calves out of the garden,
Tom, the colts are in the winter wheat).

And so mankind should happy be,
And should rejoice both here and now.
(B'gosh, I feel like working,
And this is sure one dandy day to plow).

—Uncle Tom.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 24, 1922

The Wheat Board

By a vote of 32 to 28, the resolution of R. M. Johnson calling for such legislation by the Dominion government as would ensure a compulsory Wheat Board by concurrent provincial legislation, was passed by the Agricultural Committee at Ottawa last week. The vote was not a full one. There are 105 members of the committee, and of the 45 members who were absent when the vote was taken the majority were Conservatives. Indeed, it is said that Conservatives intentionally allowed the resolution to carry for purposes that will probably be revealed when the matter comes before parliament.

The situation, therefore, at this writing (Saturday) is that the committee will recommend to parliament that legislation be enacted establishing a compulsory Wheat Board, such legislation only to come into effect upon the passing of supplementary legislation by the provinces affected. The question is now fairly and squarely up to parliament, where a strenuous struggle for the Progressives is presaged, the attitude of Mr. Motherwell giving a clue to where the majority at least in the government stands on the question.

While, according to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, this method of establishing a compulsory Wheat Board is quite constitutional, there still remains open the question of the powers of the Dominion government with respect to the grain trade. The recent decision of the Manitoba Court of Appeal with respect to section 215 of the Canada Grain Act is to be appealed by the Board of Grain Commissioners to the Supreme Court of Canada, and the government has promised that if the Supreme Court upholds the decision of the Manitoba court and declares the section beyond the powers of the Dominion government, the government will take such steps as may be necessary. Inasmuch as such a decision by the Supreme Court would involve other parts of the Canada Grain Act, the necessary steps would seem to be the securing of an amendment to the British North America Act which will give the Dominion government such powers with regard to the grain trade as it possesses with regard to banking and money and other matters which affect the Dominion as a whole. When the Manitoba Grain Act was passed there was not even a hint of its unconstitutionality, and certainly through all the years of its operation it was regarded as the regulation of a trade, which, like the railways, exceeded provincial jurisdiction. It was so accepted, and no vital provincial right will be infringed if that acceptance by every province in the Dominion be now made a constitutional provision. For the grain trade is not and cannot be made a local trade. It is an export trade and must have a unified control if it is to be effectively controlled. Every province has recognized that fact by acceptance of the Canada Grain Act, and there can be no serious objection if that custom which arose from necessity be put beyond dispute in a legal and constitutional way.

Mr. Motherwell Recants

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, M.P. for Regina and minister of agriculture, says that he is opposed to a compulsory Wheat Board, and what is more, never was in favor of it, the beliefs of his supporters and constituents to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Motherwell gently insinuates that he is not responsible for what his supporters in the election said about him and the Wheat Board; he could not control his supporters. Quite true and quite disingenuous. Mr. Motherwell could not control his supporters, but he surely could make it plain to his supporters that he would not tolerate tactics that placed him in a false position with the electorate. He could have stated publicly that the campaign slogan of his supporters, "Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board," was used without his approval or consent, and he certainly could have said that his position on the Wheat Board was precisely the same as that of Mr. Meighen. But Mr. Motherwell did not do that. He did not tell the electorate that he was opposed to the reinstatement of the Canadian Wheat Board; he did criticize the alternative proposal put forward by Mr. Meighen and Mr. Meighen's refusal to re-establish the Wheat Board, and he certainly did his best to create the impression that he was in favor of the Wheat Board as appointed in 1919, and he just as certainly allowed his supporters to state definitely and positively and publicly that a vote for Motherwell was a vote for the Wheat Board. Moreover, according to the press report, Mr. Motherwell at a banquet given in his honor in Regina after he had been appointed minister of agriculture, stated that he had been "indiscreet" in some of his utterances with regard to the Wheat Board. That was the first intimation given to the electors of Regina that they had been deliberately deceived and fooled.

Mr. Motherwell has given an additional reason for distrust of the average party politician. In the Assiniboia by-election in 1919 Mr. Motherwell learned where he stood with regard to the farmers of Saskatchewan. He has demonstrated that the farmers were correct in their judgment on that occasion. He stands out now as a politician who is not particular as to the means used to achieve success. He wanted votes and he considered all means fair if they brought the votes.

The Genoa Conference

It is said that when the magnificent windows of Rheims Cathedral were shattered by the German bombardment, the people went about picking up the pieces, which were carefully laid away so that at some future time, when peace reigned once more, they might be pieced together and the windows restored.

The incident is typical of what the war has meant to European civilization. It also has been shattered, and the great problem of Europe is to piece it together again. That was the purpose of the Genoa conference, and the purpose has not been achieved. It was possible to expect too much of the conference, but the outcome has been discouraging to even those who tempered their hopes to accord with the callous facts of European politics. The conference set out with impossible conditions. It tried to bar from the discussions the most vital issues, and if it has a lesson at all it is that Europe cannot be got on the right path without a complete review of the whole situation.

There was certainly some clearing of the air and some minor economic matters were agreed upon, but the main and vital issues remain where they were and the conference was so far a failure. The economic restoration of Russia, the great problem tackled by the conference, has not been given up. Another conference of experts meets at the Hague next month to discuss that question, but without some political concessions from Russia there is not much hope for any further progress than was made at Genoa. Between the extremes of the new order in Russia and the old in Europe there is a gulf almost impassable. The Russians are asking the impossible so far as governments are concerned. They stand by the communistic state and the others by the capitalistic state, and the two will not mix. At any rate they have failed so far to mix, but private enterprise which is prepared to take a chance may succeed where governments that cannot afford to take a chance have failed, and there seems to be evidence that private enterprise is prepared to take the chance.

The reason is that Russia has untold natural wealth awaiting exploitation. That prime fact seems likely to break down an isolation that the politicians have endeavored to keep up. Conferences of statesmen and experts may fail to reach a diplomatic understanding with the Soviet government, but oil companies, for example, are ready to negotiate even with a communistic state where there are big dividends in sight. It is economics versus politics in the game between Russia and her neighbors, and, if economics wins at the Hague, politics will certainly get a black eye. And if economics wins it will have results not confined to Russia and the game may become a serious matter from the political standpoint. To what extent we may see at the end of this month when Germany fails to meet her reparations payment.

The C.N.P. Agreement

One of the arguments that may be brought against the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, which forms the subject of enquiry by a special parliamentary committee, is that it is a special privilege in the matter of freight rates for the West, and that it should be cancelled to allow of an adjustment of freight rates that will be just to every section of the country.

The simple answer to such an argument is that the agreement is a contract entered into by the Dominion of Canada and the C.P.R., whereby the C.P.R., in consideration of a cash payment of $3,600,000, agrees to certain fixed rates upon certain classes of commodities conveyed East to West or West to East. The latter includes only grain and flour, but from East to West the commodities affected include: Fresh fruit, coal oil, binder twine, agricultural implements, iron, wire of all kinds, window glass, building paper, roofing felt, paints and oils, livestock, woodenware and household furniture.

These items make it quite plain that the purpose of the agreement was to assist settlement in the West by reducing the cost of supplies needed by settlers so far as that could be effected by reduced freight rates. The advantage was not wholly to the settler, for the reduction enabled the Canadian manufacturer of these goods to compete with imported goods of the same kind. Outside of that, however, the commodities affected by the agreement show that the government of the day made the agreement a complementary part of its policy of immigration, and the C.P.R., to which immigration meant everything, fell in with the idea. In other words, the country as a whole paid the C.P.R. the sum of $3,600,000 to secure concessions for the purpose of supporting the Dominion's immigration policy. It was no sectional policy that led to the agreement any more than the building of the C.P.R. itself was a sectional policy. It was a Domin-

ion policy, and that policy is still professed by all parties in the Dominion.

These reduced rates provided by the agreement are as valuable to the manufacturer in Eastern Canada as to the western purchaser of the goods. That freight rates count for something in this respect was shown when by arrangement the railways agreed to reduce rates on agricultural implements to allow the government, in 1919, to reduce the tariff on such implements. It is plain that reduced freight rates give Canadian manufacturers an advantage over their United States competitors, and consequently the rates in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement are advantageous to the country as a whole and not merely to the West. And that is a good and sufficient reason for demanding that the agreement shall come into force again on July 6, and that its existence shall not prejudice in any way the general question of freight rates.

The Cattle Embargo

The cattle embargo is becoming a real live issue in British politics. The government has got from under; in other words, the cabinet is so divided upon the question that it has declined to allow it to be a question upon which the government will stand or fall. It is a free-for-all, with probably a majority of the cabinet in favor of removal. Winston Churchill has apparently become the protagonist of the section demanding removal, with Austen Chamberlain on the other side.

It is significant that the argument for the embargo is now far removed from the original. It is no longer claimed that it exists because Canadian cattle are diseased. It is not pretended that without it British cattle would be in danger of being wiped out by infectious disease. It is admitted that Canadian cattle are perfectly healthy, in fact, it is the healthiness that makes it so desirable to maintain the embargo. It has become a frankly protectionist issue, the advocates of the embargo contending that its removal would destroy the stock-raising industry in Great Britain; that while it might reduce prices, the reduction would be only temporary, and that gradually the meat business would pass into the hands of powerful outside monopolies who would charge what they liked, and in the event of another war Great Britain would be cut off from her meat supplies. It is the old argument for a self-sustaining nation, but it is at least a fairer argument than the old one which had not the faintest shadow of a justification.

The question is to be settled by parliament and the debate will be on the old free trade versus protection lines, but this time in a House which has definitely committed itself to an opportunist protectionism. It will be argued that agriculture is a key industry and as such entitled to as much protection as has been given other key industries. Outside the House, however, the demand is for cheaper meat, and it has become a determined and imperative demand. That is one reason why the government has decided to give the House a free hand in the matter, and with an election not so far away cheaper meat has a good chance of getting a majority vote, not because the majority want to give protection to the manufacturer and not the farmer, but because the industrialist population is the larger, and the majority rules because it has the votes. In truth it may be that protection for the manufacturer will also go overboard after the next election, for Britain's experiment in protection has been anything but a success. The Safeguarding of Industries Act is now about as unpopular as the embargo on live cattle.

Appearing before the special parliamentary committee on transportation costs, E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., stated that his company was prepared to put into immediate effect rate reductions on basic commodities that would be of greater national benefit than the re-establishment of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates. There is an ancient adage which bids us "Beware of gifts from the Greeks," in other words, "Look out when those who are opposed to you try ingratiating tactics." Why should the C.P.R. be so anxious to have the C.N.P. agreement cancelled if cancellation means that it must give lower rates than are provided for in the agreement when the company still insists that the C.N.P. agreement means a loss of revenue that it cannot afford? This offer of something just as good does not bear the hall marks of genuineness.

"No modern nation," says Premier Lloyd George, "can exist by itself." True; but nobody knows better than Lloyd George how difficult it is to get people in the mass to accept doctrines which as individuals they know to be true. That is one of the paradoxes of life.

A cablegram from Genoa states that 15,000,000 words were telegraphed and telephoned from Genoa during the sitting of the conference. That is the saddest part about the conference; it produced little else but words.

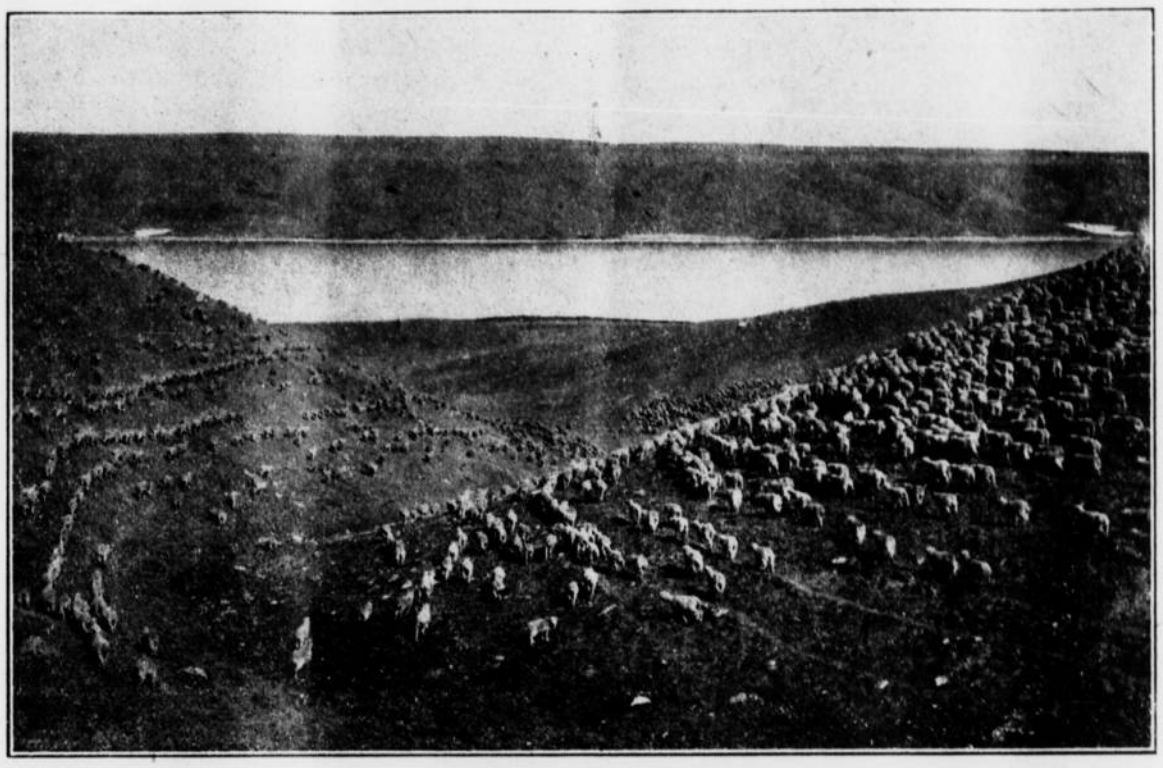
The Duke of Richmond offers for sale his estates in Aberdeenshire, including the town of Huntly and six parishes, in all 60,000 acres. The followers of Cobden put free trade in land as the thing next to be got after free trade in goods. The taxation made necessary by the war is breaking up a monopoly which the land reformers could not even dent.

Now, Just What Eggs Were In That Basket ?

The Manitoba Legislature

A Review of the Recent Session---Government's Inability to Secure Support Results in Defeat---Election Pending---By John W. Ward

THE Manitoba legislature during the last two years has been unique among parliamentary bodies of Canada. Since the provincial general election of June, 1920, no party has had a majority in the House, the assembly being divided into four groups, the largest of which, the Liberals, supporting the Norris government, consisted of only 21 members in a house of 55. The Conservatives had only seven members in the House, led by J. T. Haig. Labor was represented by 10 members, with F. J. Dixon, as leader. There were 14 in the Independent-Farmer group, which was led by William Robson, and which it is important to remember had no connection whatever with the United Farmers' organization of the province. The remaining three members, of whom Joseph Bernier, a former member of the Roblin government, was the most prominent, were classed as Independent.



In Alberta's southeast corner

A Barren Session

There was at no time any appearance of mutual understanding between any of these rival groups. They constituted warring factions, unable to find common ground. Each wanted to go its own way and the consequences was none of them got anywhere. Manitoba has thus had for two years a group legislature and a party government, and the result has been confusion, ultimately resulting in the defeat of the government by the passage of a motion of want of confidence. To clear up the mess a general election is to be held during the coming summer.

Under these conditions it could not be expected that the recent session of the Manitoba legislature would be productive of a very large amount of effective work. The session lasted from January 12 until April 6, one of the longest sessions in the history of the legislature, but so far as important legislation was concerned the record of accomplishment was short, the chief measures due for consideration having to be abandoned owing to the inability of the House to function properly.

The Liquor Question

One of the most important questions to occupy the attention of the House was that of prohibition versus government sale of liquor. Early in the session the petition of the Moderation League, bearing 53,000 signatures, was presented by Joseph Bernier, member for St. Boniface, asking that the government prepare a bill for the sale of liquor under government control, and that the bill be passed by the House and afterwards submitted to a referendum. A counter petition bearing a large number of signatures was also presented, and after a lengthy debate the House, by a narrow majority, rejected the proposal, one of the chief objections raised, apart from the actual merits of the case, being that the Direct Legislation Act which, though declared unconstitutional is still accepted as a guide, requires that the petitioners should frame the bill themselves. Later in the session a second petition was received from the Moderation League, with almost as many signatures, which remedied the defect referred to, but this had not been dealt with when the defeat of the government caused the abandonment of contentious legislation. A resolution proposed by John Williams, Liberal member for Arthur, calling for the appointment of a committee to sit between sessions of the House and go into the whole question of liquor control was also among the unfinished business.

Unemployment

The question of unemployment naturally came in for a good deal of attention, particularly from the Labor group, and a special committee was appointed to deal with the matter and make recommendations to the House. The committee took the view that the way to reduce unemployment was to set men to work on government jobs and to provide a substantial sum of money for housing loans through the municipalities. A proposal that commercial labor should be employed on the construction of buildings at the prison farm was ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker, on the ground that resolutions authorizing the expenditure of money must come from the government. On the same ground the Speaker ruled out of order recommendations from the committee that $250,000 be spent on a home for incurables at Portage la Prairie, and $10,000 on extensions to the Industrial Training School at the same place. Another suggestion that the old parliament buildings and ordnance building on the parliament grounds should be demolished, and the material used for the construction of temporary university buildings across the street, was approved however, and is now being carried out. The committee also succeeded in getting the House to recommend the government to loan at least $1,000,000 to the municipalities for housing purposes, but owing to the defeat of the administration prior to the bringing down of the main capital estimates this was never done.

The Land "Scandal"

The nearest thing to a scandal that the House had to deal with was the provincial lands affair, which was first given publicity at the U.F.M. convention in January. Premier Norris, who is Provincial Lands Commissioner, introduced the matter by a resolution in which he asked the House for guidance as to the handling of certain agreements for the sale of provincial lands to purchasers who had fallen in arrears. He frankly stated that instead of taking foreclosure proceedings the government had made arrangements with a few of the purchasers whereby an initial payment on a large block of land had been accepted as payment in full on a small parcel. An amendment proposed by Messrs. Dixon and Robson, censuring the government for this action brought on a lengthy debate, but the amendment was eventually voted down. Later the attorney-general moved an amendment to the premier's motion, providing that unless purchasers in arrears pay the interest due the agreements should be cancelled, and this was adopted, with an additional provision, moved for by P. A. Talbot, that back taxes due to the municipalities must also be paid if the purchasers are to retain their rights to the land.

P.R. vs. Transferable Vote

An outstanding example of the inability of the House as constituted to legislate was provided by the attitude of different sections on the questions of proportional representation and the transferable vote. Attorney-General Johnson, on behalf of the government, introduced a bill providing for the use of the transferable vote in all single-member constituencies, while Rev. A. E. Smith, Labor member for Brandon, fathered a bill for extending the system of proportional representation, at present in use for the election of members from the city of Winnipeg, to the whole of the province. Both groups insisted that their bill should be passed and the other rejected. Both claimed that their proposals were in accordance with democracy. Both sides refusing to yield and no one proposing compromise, both proposals fell through when the defeat of the government prevented further consideration of contentious measures.

Another bill which aroused considerable interest but which fell in the slaughter was one fathered by George Armstrong, of Winnipeg, the Socialist member of the Labor group, which would have legalized the running of Sunday trains from the city to the beaches on Lake Winnipeg. Mr. Armstrong started a fillibuster and delayed progress on the estimates for a couple of days in the attempt to get this bill dealt with as non-contentious, but in the end he weakened and Sunday excursion trains are still forbidden.

Child Welfare Bill

Perhaps the most important bill passed by the House was that respecting the welfare of children. This bill is the result of a lengthy study of the question with which it deals undertaken by the Public Welfare Commission, and is a consolidation of the laws of the province relating to children. It provides for the creation of a department of public welfare to be presided over by a member of the cabinet, to be known, in addition to any other title, as minister of public welfare. The act necessitates some departmental re-organization which has not yet taken place, and will not come into effect until the issue of a proclamation by the lieutenant-governor.

Municipal Legislation

A bill of importance to returned soldiers and their dependents was passed, extending the benefits previously conferred upon them by the Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act, and a bill enabling municipalities to remit penalties on overdue taxes was also passed. Municipalities were also given power to borrow money for seed grain purposes, and a bill was passed providing further money for the experimental lignite briquetting plant at Bienfait, Sask. A considerable number of bills were also put through validating municipal by-laws, one of these relating to the exemption of houses erected in St. Boniface during 1922 and 1923 from general taxation for a term of years. It was provided that this by-law must have the approval of the taxpayers before becoming effective, and this consent has already been given by a substantial majority. The municipality of St. Vital, a suburb of Winnipeg, was on the other hand refused local autonomy in taxation. For many years St. Vital exempted improvements from taxation, and when the people of the municipality woke up one day to find that the Municipal Act had been amended so as to compel the council to tax houses as well as land, they were enraged. A referendum at the last municipal elections showed a large majority in favor of returning to the exemption of improvements, and a strong delegation asked for legislation permitting this course, but a majority of the House was against granting the request.

Resolutions

A good deal of the time of the House was spent in the discussion of resolutions. A resolution demanding a reduction in freight rates was moved by Premier Norris, and seconded by J. T. Haig, the chief feature of the debate being a lengthy oration by Joseph Bernier, charging both the government and the Conservative leader with dereliction of duty in that they had ceased to assert the right of the government to fix freight rates on the C.N.R. in accordance with the Manitoba agreement made by the previous administration. The reply of Attorney-General Johnson to this was that the validating act passed at Ottawa, on which Mr. Bernier's contentions were based, contained a clause which really invalidated the whole bargain, and that it was therefore useless to attempt to enforce it. Mr. Bernier had no support, and the Premier's resolution, which contained no reference to the Manitoba agreement, carried without a division.

The legislature by a resolution proposed by George Palmer, Labor member for Dauphin, also expressed itself in favor of tariff reduction, the wording of the resolution being practically identical with that of the tariff plank of the federal Farmers' Platform.

The Wheat Board

A resolution in favor of the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board was also unanimously adopted. This important question apparently slipped the minds of the legislators until the last minute, the resolution, proposed by A. E. August, Liberal member for Dufferin, going through without debate at the moment the lieutenant-governor was entering the chamber to prorogue the House.

A somewhat peculiar resolution on

Continued on Page 19

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

U.F.M. Campaign Notes

The campaign is "warming up." The correspondence indicates general organizing activity in practically every constituency. An unprecedentedly large number of new locals have been organized within the past three weeks, Selkirk and Springfield districts leading in numbers. From having been not very long ago the districts with fewest organizations they bid fair to hold leading positions in future.

Nominations

Candidates at date of going to press are reported as having been nominated in six constituencies as follows:

Mountain—Charles Cannon of Belmont.

Carillon—Albert Prefontaine of St. Pierre.

Manitou—George Compton of Darlingford.

Gimli—I. Ingaldson, Arborg.

Roblin—Major H. R. Richardson, Roblin.

Cypress—J. A. Young, Cypress River.

The list of nominating convention dates as furnished Central office up to date is as follows:

Morden-Rhineland at Morden, May 20.

St. Clements at East Selkirk, May 27.

Minnedosa at Minnedosa, May 30.

Birtle at Birtle, May 31.

Morris at Morris, May 31.

Gladstone at Gladstone, June 1.

Springfield at Hazelridge, June 1.

Lansdowne at Alexander, June 1.

St. George at Eriksdale, June 1.

Virden at Virden, June 2.

Rockwood at Stonewall, June 2.

La Verandrye at Ste. Anne, June 3.

Deloraine at Deloraine, June 6.

Kildonan and St. Andrews, at Selkirk, June 7.

Turtle Mountain at Boissevain, June 7.

Beautiful Plains at Neepawa, June 7.

Arthur at Melita, June 8.

Fisher at Fisher Branch, June 9.

Glenwood at Souris, June 12.

Choice of Candidates

In the discussions about candidates there is increasing recognition of the serious task which will face the men elected to the new legislature. The United Farmers are going to be very careful as to the type of candidate they will select and support. They know that during these days adherents of the old line parties are doing their utmost to boost locally the candidature of men with strong leanings toward one party or the other, with a view to strengthening that particular party's position in the coming legislature.

The farmers will think twice and three times before any such men are nominated. What they want and will have is men who are fundamentally loyal to the cause represented by the farmers' movement—not men who have suddenly acquired an enthusiasm and suddenly began to manifest activity, while they have done nothing to help build up the cause nor to establish its principles. Men who are wholeheartedly out in support of the cause they will readily accept—but camp followers of the old parties who seek to attach themselves for expediency and possibly with an inner hankering after return to the old fold will be viewed with more than suspicion.

What the farmers want is men who can be trusted throughout the years to come to work with judgment and caution and personal devotion to the interests of the common people, men who will be able by plain common sense and practical business efficiency to contribute to the solution of our problems, men who have turned their backs upon partisanship and are seeking in this new movement to realize better things for Manitoba. It is not the clever appeal of the present which will count, but a man's capacity for steady and utterly loyal service in the years that are to come.

Issue of Income Tax Forms

The farmers are thinking these days and thinking earnestly and constructively. At a recent meeting of the Moline U.F.M. local the resolution printed below was passed. They are having it published with a view to interesting other locals in supporting it. What do your members think and say on the subject?

"Whereas a large percentage of farmers do not keep records of their income and expenditures during the year,

"And, whereas, a great deal of worry and inconvenience is entailed under the present system of filling out the forms in April,

"Be it therefore resolved that our member strongly urge upon the government the advisability of said forms being in our hands early in January of each year."

Are There Others Like Him?

A farmer's case. In 1921 his taxes were $600, which having no crop he could not pay. By the end of 1922 he will face $650—taxes and interest for 1921, and an additional tax bill of $600 for 1922—a total of $1,250. Suppose that by some unimaginable good fortune he should clear a profit of thirty cents on every bushel of wheat he grows—how many bushels would he require to pay his taxes? Suppose at the same time that he has a heavy payment to meet in each of these years on his land, just what would the prospect be for his pulling through? Farming sometimes has problems, don't you think?

Acadia Valley Line

With reference to the Acadia Valley line of the C.N.R., the U.F.A. provincial secretary has received the following from A. E. Warren, general manager western lines, of the Canadian National Railways:

"As already informed you, this proposition has been placed before our executive in Toronto, and I am advised that the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways applied at Ottawa for approval of their respective routes from Empress to Acadia Valley westerly to Rosedale, near Drumheller. On account of the lines conflicting, the companies finally came to an agreement to divide the territory, the C.N.R. keeping north and the C.P.R. to the south of the Red Deer River, with a proposed joint line along the Red Deer River to Rosedale. Unless the Canadian Pacific Railway abandon their approved location, our company could not build further south. In the event of the Canadian Pacific not building, we would be glad to revise our lines to better divide the territory.

"However, our construction program for 1922 has not yet been decided upon, but in view of the mileage already graded on various lines, on which no track is laid, it is important that such work be undertaken before additional grading is done."

Craigmyle District Convention

The next convention of the Craigmyle District U.F.A. Association will be held in Delia, on Wednesday, June 7. Wm. Hiatt, of Rockyford, will give an address on the financial question, and Gordon Forster, M.L.A., will be present to give any desired information in regard to the latest session of the legislature. If possible, E. J. Garland, M.P., will also be present. While only delegates may vote at this convention, members will have the privilege of the floor, and all visitors will be most welcome.

Inverlake local has been organized in East Calgary, its president being Bert Huffman, and its secretary, A. W. Haley.

E. Hayward, who organized Leedale local, near Ponoka, was elected its president. A. E. Westlake is the secretary.

Twenty-one members joined the Lac La Biche local in East Edmonton. The organization meeting was called by Dave Stavely, and the officers elected were A. L. Watkins and Louis Richard.

E. Woods organized North Fork local, in Lethbridge constituency. Miss Florence Barnett was elected secretary, and W. O. Miller, president.

F. K. Leland was in charge of the organization meeting of Deer Creek local, in Medicine Hat constituency, and became its first president. Albert Erickson was elected secretary.

Mock Parliament Prorogued

The mock parliament which has been conducted during the winter by the Hasting's Coulee local, was prorogued at the last meeting. Mr. Pepper, who acted as lieutenant-governor, then addressed the assembly. Members of the junior local provided a program, of which the chief feature was a debate, Resolved that Consolidated Schools are of More Benefit to a Community than One-room Rural Schools. After some consideration, the judges decided that the debate had been won by the affirmative, Miss Mabel. Fox and H. Horricks, over the negative, which was taken by Miss Viola Mallett and W. Horricks.

Ask Revaluation of Lands

The last meeting of Raley local heard an interesting talk on grasshopper control by Mr. Hillman, of the Raymond agricultural college. Afterwards a resolution was passed, to be forwarded to Geo. L. Stringam, M.L.A., asking that Southern Alberta lands be revalued before the next tax levy.

Legislative Report

Geo. L. Stringam, M.L.A., spoke on the work of the recent session of the legislature to a large number of his constituents, at a meeting of the Cardston local U.F.A. His address was listened to with close attention. Another enjoyable feature was a talk on gardening by Edward Kirk.

Donate Baseball Trophy

At a meeting of the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. District Association it was decided to donate $140 to purchase a trophy for the country baseball league. A committee was appointed to arrange regulations. The securing of radiophone service for farming communities was also discussed, and it was thought that farmers should co-operate and install radio-phones in central places.

U.F.A. Constitution in French

Constitutions in French, containing the constitutional amendments passed at the last annual convention, can now be obtained from Central office. The amendments can also be supplied on separate slips, to be pasted into the 1921 constitutions.

Good Hope

A re-organization meeting of Good Hope local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was recently held in the Good Hope schoolhouse, Waldron, Sask., when this happily-named local was once more started on its way with rejoicing. T. H. Pendlebury was appointed chairman of the meeting, with H. R. Wait as secretary. The meeting was very largely attended in spite of the fact that it had had to be postponed owing to inclement weather.

It was decided to proceed with the re-organization of the local, all meetings to be held in Good Hope schoolhouse.

The following were elected officers of the local: Willard Echardt, president; Mrs. Lester Markham, vice-president; T. H. Pendlebury, secretary-treasurer; and John Michael, George Smith, Jas. Peck, Mrs. H. Fairbanks, Miss Burns and C. Bolton, directors.

Forty-six persons were enrolled as members, after which the meeting took on a social character.

In acknowledging receipt of fees the Organization Department wrote the secretary as follows:

"We are glad to see that you have made such a good start in the matter of membership, not merely from the point of view of members, but because we believe that through getting a sufficiently large number of people interested in the start of the local, it will prove more successful. Receipts covering your payment on fees and your membership cards have already been sent forward to you."

Prospect Valley

A new local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assocation was recently organized at a meeting held in the Peace Valley schoolhouse, Krupp, Sask., north-west of Maple Creek, when 14 persons were enrolled as members. It was decided that the local be known as the Prospect Valley G.G.A., and the membership fee for the present year was fixed at $1.25.

The following were appointed officers of the local: President, K. Enderud; vice-president, M. G. Hawley; secretary-treasurer, Andrew H. Johnson; directors, A. Yri, C. K. Johnson and Jens Anderson.

This local is situated in the south-western part of the province, where conditions have for several years been bad, which only makes organization on the part of the farmers all the more necessary. It is hoped that the local will before long be able to record a considerable increase in members, and that it will have a long and successful career.

A Successful Competition

The Mantario local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association recently held a successful drive for members. Previous to the drive there were 21 names recorded on the membership roll, which the said 21 did not consider satisfactory. Consequently the president and secretary chose sides, and with their respective teams set about drawing the non-members of the district into the net. The result was a membership roll of 36 names, all paid-up. This is a splendid start for the year, and is not only a matter for congratulation to the workers, but also for encouragement to those who have the responsibility of conducting the affairs of the local.

At the annual meeting T. Butt was re-elected president for the year, and S. Somerville was re-elected secretary, while the following were elected as members of the board of directors: J. T. Francis, T. Brierly, John Ritchie, Iver Dahl, A. W. Ashley and Ben Thompson.

The addition to the membership will no doubt result in an added interest in the work of the association, which will be beneficial not only to the association but to the whole neighborhood, as it will undoubtedly make for better citizenship.

Veteran Secretary Retires

The Stone local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Central association itself, have lost the official services of one of the oldest secretaries—oldest both in length of service and in point of years—in the person of John P. Fernquist.

Mr. Fernquist, who is now 65 years of age, resigned his position as secretary, to the great regret of the members, at the annual meeting of the local, W. C. Hickman being appointed to the position.

During Mr. Fernquist's secretaryship, the Stone local has made considerable progress, the membership last year being 160. This is very largely due to the zeal and industry of Mr. Fernquist, which would have done great credit to a much younger man. Mr. Fernquist has the best wishes of the Central office staff for his future prosperity.

One Thousand Per Cent---Net

By Hopkins Moorhouse

Synopsis of Preceding Instalments

McLennon, an Easterner, and Findlay, the station agent at Spruce Crossing, go into partnership to buy land upon which it is expected the railroad will establish a divisional point. McLennon furnishes the cash, Findlay supplies the inside information and claims to be able to influence the railroad company in their choice of a location, for which he is to receive one-quarter of the proceeds. McLennon has made every possible sacrifice to raise the required $20,000, even to selling the home held in his wife's name. The day arrives for the inspection by the vice-president of the railroad. The town makes a holiday to welcome him. Findlay is uncommunicative. The special train pulls in, Findlay boards it before it comes to a standstill, whereupon it pulls out, leaving the citizens who had invested heavily staring after it in bewilderment. There is a cry of crooked work and the crowd proceed to lynch McLennon, but are stopped by the Mounted Police.

THE day's excitement in Spruce Crossing was not yet over. A meeting of the citizens was held shortly after noon and a committee appointed to wait upon the railway officials and learn the real cause of the trouble. The better informed were of the opinion that McLennon was a victim of misplaced confidence and that the agent alone was to blame for the action of the officials.

This special committee was actually upon its way to the Junction behind Mayor Spratt's fastest team when the sonorous whistle of the special tossed through the little valley, and presently the train swept by them en route for Edmonton. The committee at once turned about on two wheels and the driver whipped his horses into a dead run on the return trip.

Meanwhile, the railway people, blissfully ignorant of the true state of affairs, were rolling away in their comfortable leather chairs, telling good stories and smoking good cigars. They had been completely misled by their agent's false reports, which represented Spruce Crossing as a community of conspirators, banded together for the purpose of robbing the stockholders and embarrassing the management.

"Yes, I said it! *'Steals'* is the word!" glared McLennon

Not half a dozen citizens saw the train slow down and let Findlay off; but the few who did see it were not long in giving out the news. In a very short time a great crowd of people had again gathered around the station. They shifted restlessly under inaction and, as the tension increased, the more peacefully inclined had the greatest difficulty in keeping the others from entering the station and demanding from the agent an explanation of his conduct. If he were acting honestly and above board, they argued quite reasonably, why didn't he come out and tell them what was what? Corporal Struthers continued to grow more worried and lost no time in rounding up Ike Sears and Shorty Barber, his most reliable whisky-spotters.

But Findlay, entirely unaware of all that had taken place during his absence, was not alarmed at all by the growing dimensions of the crowd outside. Having locked himself in, he sat down with his feet on the table, smoking one of the vice-president's private brand, while a pleased smile dodged now and then about the corners of his mouth.

AND at that very moment McLennon was sitting by the window in his room at the hotel propped up in a chair with pillows. For the reaction from the severe shock which he had undergone left him somewhat weak. About the attempt to lynch him he had nothing to say; in fact he preferred not to talk about anything, sitting silent in his misery.

"They're going to tar-an'-feather Findlay!" shouted a foolish citizen as he ran breathlessly past the hotel.

McLennon started in his chair, clutching the arms of it till his fingers went white and the cords stood out on the backs of his hands. The fellow was back then. His lips became a tense, tight line; his breathing quick and heavy like the breath of an exhausted runner; his eyes glittered.

Impatiently casting aside the coverlet that his solicitous wife had insisted upon, he got spasmodically to his feet. He went to the window, raised it and looked out. Down by the station he caught a glimpse of running men and of the swaying crowd.

The window came down with a bang! He feverishly kicked off his slippers and reached for his boots, inertia falling from him and strength returning with every movement he made. "They're going to tar-and-feather Findlay!"—the shout rang in his ears insistently, spurring him to swifter action. Hastily slipping on a light overcoat, heedless of his wife's entreaties, he seized his hat and was down the stairs and outside before anybody could stop him. He walked hurriedly away, heading straight for the station.

THE crowd saw him coming—saw him with a wondering fascination. Against the ghostly pallor of his face his eyes seemed to be on fire. Steady, unhesitating, he strode down the platform, the very men who not long before had been seeking his life now shrinking from him as he advanced. Through the open lane they made for him, looking neither to one side or the other, he approached the door that led up to the agent's office and mounted the staircase.

At the top he paused, knocked, tried the door, then knocked again loudly.

"Who is it?" came Findlay's voice sharply from within.

"McLennon."

There was a quick step, the key turned in the lock, the door swung open. Without waiting for any invitation McLennon entered.

As he did so there was a noisy scuffle on the stairs behind him. He stuck his head out the door, then catching the agent by the arm, pulled him swiftly out on to the landing and silently pointed.

Two or three rowdies from the crowd without had got past the police and started up the stairs with Corporal Struthers and Ike Sears in hot pursuit. About half way up they were laid by the heels, dragged back and literally flung out on to the platform, while a chorus of yells, jeers and laughter greeted their ignominious exit.

McLennon shot one searching glance at the agent. But Findlay was only laughing carelessly; there was even a taunt in the laugh.

WITHOUT a word, McLennon shoved him back into the room, closing and locking the door behind him. The two men faced each other—one pale and trembling with pent-up feeling; the other rubbing his chin and smiling disdainfully with an unconcern which was belied by the abnormal brightness of his eyes.

"What does this mean, Findlay?" demanded his visitor in an unnaturally calm voice.

The agent shrugged his shoulders. Then he deliberately turned his back and sauntered over to the table. He threw one leg over a corner of it and laughed disagreeably.

"Oh, come now, Mac—" he began easily.

"Quit that!" admonished McLennon sharply. "I'm in no mood for any more fooling about this thing. I want an explanation."

The agent's eyebrows became two arches of simulated surprise and his shoulders lifted again in another shrug.

"Ex-plan-ation?" he drawled, as if here was a word that would require looking up in the dictionary. He took a long pull at his cigar and slowly blew the smoke at the ceiling, watching it curling in the air with considerable amusement.

"That's what I said. You heard me. I want an explanation," repeated McLennon slowly, still in that calm voice, "Full and complete. It's due me."

"You don't say. Why?"

"Quit that, Findlay. I've already told you I want no fooling about it and that goes."

"You surprise me! Really, Mac—"

McLennon took a step towards him, his face drawn, his eyes angry.

"Will you answer me? What's it mean?"

"May I ask you to be a little more explicit, Mr. McLennon?" he mocked. "Now, you refer to—just what, please?"

"You know very well what!"

The agent blew another cloud of smoke, watching it dreamily through half-closed lids.

"Go on. Continue. You interest me tremendously."

"You'll be interested a damn sight more before we're through," said McLennon, with cold menace.

FINDLAY clasped his hands comfortably about one shin, his cigar tilted rakishly in one corner of his mouth, and measured him insolently till his eyes puckered in the smoke.

"This is really rich! Pray, proceed."

"The first thing I want to know is, how much of that twenty thousand of mine did you actually pay over to Dubenko?"

"That's easy. Five thousand dollars, cash!"

McLennon fell back, speechless for a moment. He had expected a frame-up, but not this brazen acknowledgment.

"And you've got the gall to tell me that!" he gasped.

"Why not? Good business, wasn't it?" grinned the other.

"Good business!" nodded McLennon in contempt. "So you call it good business to put across a thing like that on a man who trusted you, do you? I call it a low-down, dirty deal, Findlay! You

Continued on Page 17

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IMPERIAL GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
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IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
For steam cylinder lubrication—tractors and stationary engines

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For stationary or portable engines, kerosene or gasoline,

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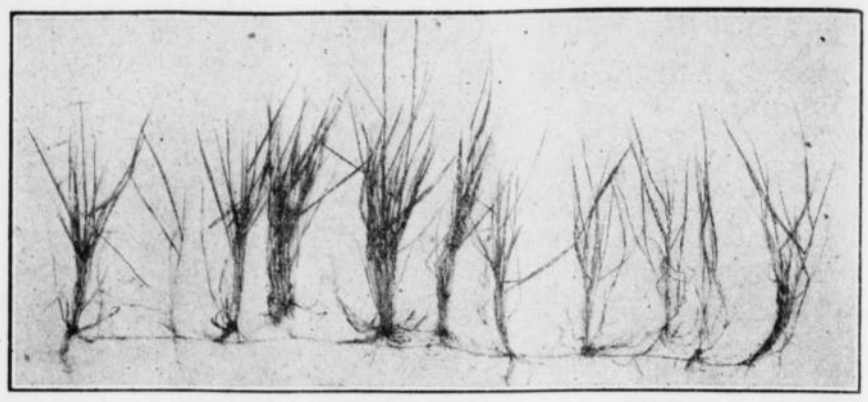
Eradicating Couch Grass

A Wet Weather Enemy That is Already Being Heard From



A row of couch grass plants all from the same rootstock.

THE excessive moisture supply which has marked the advent of the present growing season will alter the weed problem to some extent during the coming summer. Some weeds, like Russian thistle, came into prominence during the last few years because they were essentially dry-weather plants. The more scanty the rainfall, the greater advantage these species have over other weeds and over cultivated plants. Should we experience a succession of wet seasons some of our ancient enemies will reassert their importance. Cultivation with a view to weed control would have to accommodate itself to a change.

One class of weeds which prosper in seasons of generous moisture supply includes those which spread by underground rootstocks—couch grass, Canada thistle and the field sow thistles. Couch grass is the most widely disseminated of these three. The Red River settlers found it here when they first came, and it has taken kindly to cultivation. Our Dakota neighbors know the same weed by the name of quack grass.

The Rootstock

The underground stem is a clever device on the part of nature to outwit the enemies of a plant. It serves as a reserve for food. Damage the vegetative portion of the plant and from this reserve store will be drawn the sinews of new growth. And the reserve is large enough to enable the plant to withstand quite a few failures above ground. Before the farmer can read a funeral sermon over a patch of couch grass, he must have killed it a good many times. But persistence will win in the end. Every time a draught is made on the limited capital of the underground stem it is reduced by so much, and the time comes when it is too discouraged to put forth a new effort. Suffer the plant to grow a few green leaves, however, and the result of your previous work is rapidly lost, because this provident pest immediately refills its treasury against renewed attack.

Keep Land Black

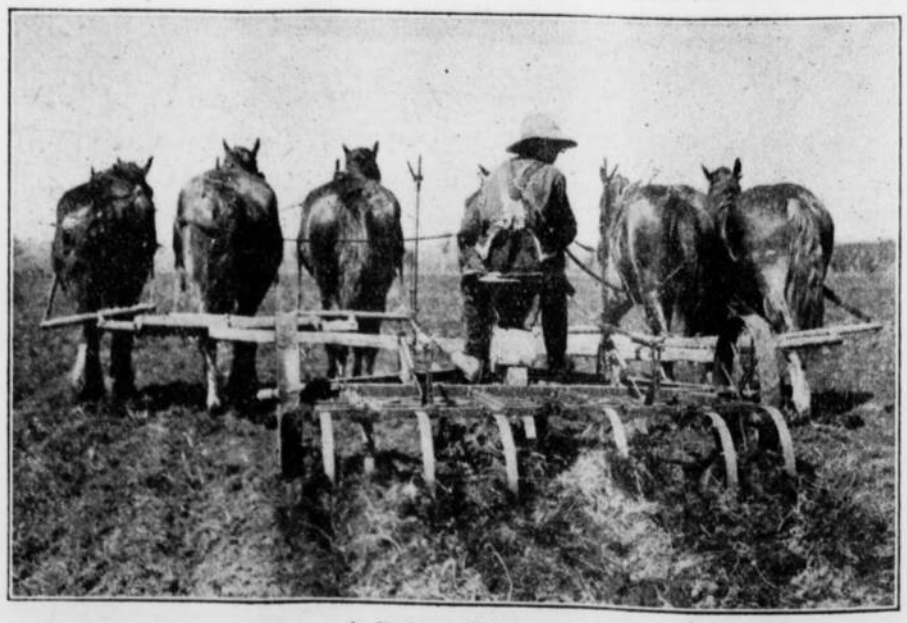
The most effective way of dealing with couch grass is to keep the land black. When it first makes its appearance on a few localized spots it is worth while hoeing it continuously, never allowing a blade to show above ground. The same result can be accomplished by covering the patch with tar paper. The paper must extend two feet past the area of the infested spot, and its edges fastened with stones or dirt in such a way that the wind does not lift it and allow the sunlight entrance.

This tar-paper treatment, however, will not appeal much to people who are more concerned with finding the means to purchase tar paper for their roofs. Resort may then be had to blowing a straw stack over the spot. The difficulty with this plan is to get a sufficient depth of straw over the whole patch. If the edges are only covered with a foot or two of straw, which soon subsides to a few inches, the couch grass will come through the straw. Another disadvantage is that in such treatment the stack should be left standing for two years to ensure a satisfactory job. By that time it is useless for feed and too much weathered to burn properly.

Another treatment for small spots is to apply a thin layer of salt two or three times. This will kill all vegetation and prevent all growth, leaving the spot bare until rains leach the salt out of the surface soil.

Treating a Field

The control of couch grass in large fields is a man's-size job. Complete eradication is practically impossible. The most satisfactory method of control is thorough summerfallow followed by smother and cultivated crops. The first step in this program is to fall plow as shallow as possible in the preceding year, exposing as many of the roots as possible to the action of the frost. As early as convenient in the succeeding year plow again. In all plowing operations where couch grass is concerned the share and coulter should be kept sharp. The concensus of opinion in Western Canada is that couch grass should never be plowed deep, and without a sharp implement it is not possible

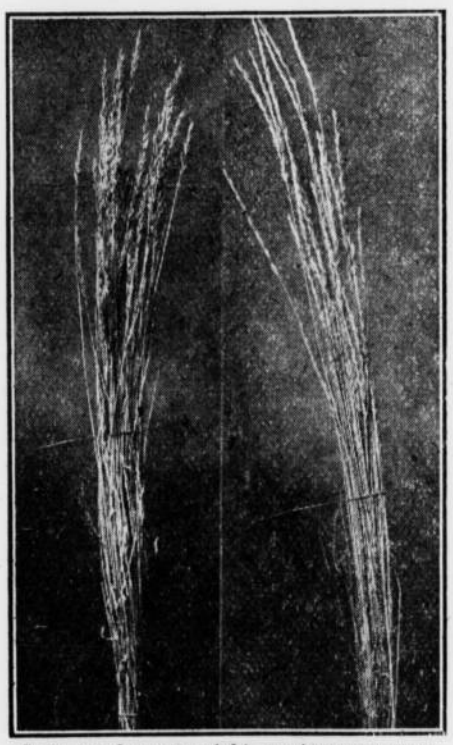


A Forkner Cultivator
For use in working couch grass roots out of infested fields.

to plow shallow the second time and make a thorough job. In Dakota it is often recommended to plow ten inches deep in the spring and sow corn immediately. This requires a tremendous amount of power, buries roots deeply where they may be a source of future trouble, and for other reasons does not appeal to our Canadian observers.

Cultivate frequently throughout the whole of the summer, keeping the land always black. For this particular use, the Forkner type of cultivator with narrow teeth will be found particularly serviceable. If the shape of the field permits it, each cultivation should be in a different direction to the previous one. If enough roots are brought to the surface they should be raked up and burned when dry.

In September the field can be sown to winter rye at the rate of five or six pecks per acre, which will give an extra heavy stand of rye. The rye stubble can be turned over early, as the rye crop is the first grain crop ripe and ready to remove. Prof. Manley Champlin recommends plowing or discing the stubble and sowing millet hay at the rate of two pecks per acre. With favorable rains during August the millet will make enough hay to more than pay for the cost entailed and besides makes a good smother crop. The alternative to growing millet on the rye stubble is to plow as soon as possible after the rye crop is off, disc once or twice during



Left, couch grass; right, western rye grass

Showing close similarity between the heads of these two plants. The root systems, however, afford a never-failing means of identification. Rye grass never sends out lateral shoots; couch grass invariably does.

the fall and in the succeeding year sow corn or potatoes. These crops permit of thorough summer cultivation in the course of which spots which have withstood the previous year's work will fall before the cultivator and hoe.

In planning to eradicate any of the weeds with rootstocks—sow thistle, Canada thistle or couch grass—a three-year cropping and cultivating program should be followed. It is not necessary to use the crops suggested above, for instance alfalfa in rows may displace corn, provided the work of eradication has been successful up to that point. A three-year program may be extended through four years if seasonal difficulties give the couch grass a new lease of life.

Prof. J. H. Ellis, who has worked on this problem in different locations in different years, points out that the key to successful control lies in the character of the work done on the summerfallow. In a wet season couch grass will prevail against the most heroic cultivation, and the program will have to be altered so as to include another summerfallow; immediately, if the couch grass dominates the field; after an interval of one year's cropping, if the urgency of returns demands that course.

A factory in Vancouver is putting out an attachment for mouldboard plows, which, according to the claims of the makers, will enable any plow to scour in sticky soil. The device is comprised of first of a diverting bar which lays on the mouldboard in such a way that its one knife edge lays along the joint between share and mouldboard. The bar is about two inches wide. Its thick edge is shaped to conform to the curve of the mouldboard. Over the rest of the mouldboard is a network of strong wire. The rest of the outfit is some sort of a plastic cement which is put over the wires when soft and held in place by them. It is shaped to overlay the whole mouldboard at an approximate even depth, fitting flush along the thick edge of the diverting bar. This device is said to have worked well where it has been tried in some of the waxy soils of the southern states.

They Come Back

It has got so now that it seems to have become a habit—like the birds coming back in the spring—and they're all doing it. Well, you can't blame them; it's human nature to like to go back where you have been treated well, amongst good company and things made pleasant and agreeable to you. One thing sure, people come back year after year with their classified ads. to The Guide, and the reason for this is probably best explained in a letter from Wm. Morrison, of Winnipeg, in which he states:

"I ran an ad. in The Guide last fall—two issues—and had such good success that I am coming back again. I got orders for twice as many hogs (Yorkshire) as I had for sale."

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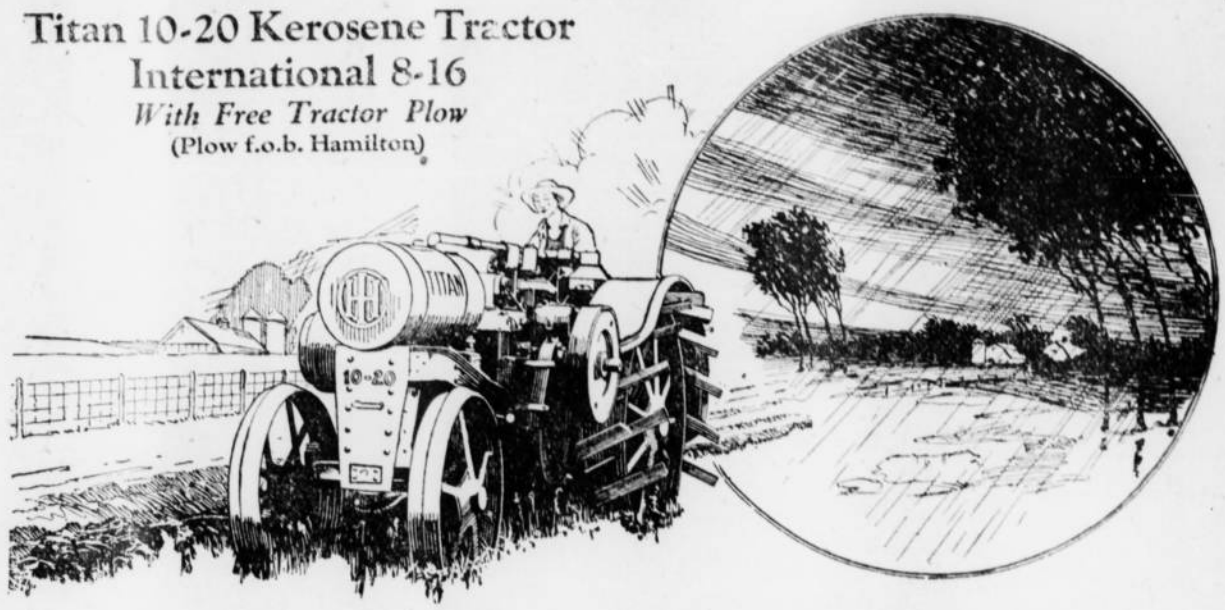

Free Plow Offer Good 30 Days Longer to Offset Late Spring Season

In many sections heavy rains and a tardy spring have delayed tillage and planting beyond the point of safety. *Now* extra power and help must be put to work to make up for lost time. Hundreds of farmers who did not intend buying a tractor this spring will find in the Titan or International tractor plowing outfit the answer to their big problem.

Our original Free Plow Offer was advertised to close on May 1, as that is ordinarily the end of the heavy tillage season. But after weeks of delay thousands of acres remain untilled, and an unexpected need has developed for Titan and International tractor power.

To keep in line with the unusual season we have instructed the McCormick-Deering Dealer in your locality to extend our Free Plow Offer for 30 days. Until June 1st you can buy a Titan or International tractor at the present low prices, and receive a free plow or tractor disk harrow as outlined in our original Free Plow Offer announced in February, 1922.

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33x4½	26.85	29.90	3.40
34x4½	27.65	30.15	3.50
35x4½	28.50	32.35	3.65
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The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

(NOTE—Despite the rule of the Open Forum that letters should be kept to 500 words, we have received several letters dealing with the articles of Mr. Wood and Mr. Bingham which run to 1500 words and over. We cannot publish any more of these extremely long letters. We aim to give a chance to every reader who has an idea to express in the Open Forum, and we must therefore insist upon the rule that letters do not exceed 500 words. Mr. Wood and Mr. Bingham were the affirmative and negative, respectively, in opening a debate; supporters of either side cannot expect the same space as the openers. We welcome debate, but please boil down what you have to say and give the other fellow a chance to have his say.—Editor.)

Economic Group Organization

The Editor.—I have read H. W. Wood's articles in The Guide on the "Group," and in fact I had read the same some two months ago, being favored with a copy from the office of the U.F.A. in Calgary.

I studied this subject very carefully and found myself in complete accord with the ideas therein expressed, and so when Mr. Bingham attempts to ridicule the work of so able a man as Mr. Wood, I feel I must answer, not to rescue but to defend.

Mr. Bingham says, "and I have read and reread the maze of words in a sincere endeavor to follow Mr. Wood's effort to elucidate his theory," and I presume he could not follow, so where does he get his license to unduly criticize that which he does not understand.

After reading Mr. Bingham's article, I decided that he did not understand the idea of grouping the electors on the economic basis instead of on "principle" as he advocates, and which really means anything or nothing.

Referring to the reciprocity issue of 1911, Mr. Bingham says, "The principle was known to be good," "I cannot believe otherwise than the Conservative party closed their eyes and ears to the appeal of right and voted for economic class interest and party greed."

Well, Mr. Bingham must surely realize that in the votes cast against reciprocity there were votes of every conceivable economic interest, voting blindly with the few thousand votes who were to profit by the defeat of reciprocity. In other words the very small number of electors, comparatively speaking, who made up the manufacturing and financial group, fooled enough of the electors of an entirely different economic interest to vote with them and thus defeat reciprocity. The "big interests" were organized on the "economic class basis" and they fooled those who were not organized on the "economic class basis," but as Mr. Bingham advocates, on the basis of party around a "principle."

Mr. Bingham knows that many of the votes that defeated reciprocty in 1911 were cast by farmers who had grain in piles on the ground waiting for cars, and James J. Hill had strings of cars awaiting the other side of the U.S.A. line to draw that grain out. But the farmers were organized around some of those broad platitudes that never get the people any place, instead of being organized around their "bread and butter."

Further on Mr. Bingham says, "To organize into economic class groups on a selfish basis and then to form a federation of the whole with the idea of producing an unselfish government is a beautiful dream." Yes, but it is laughable to contend that anybody intends to organize on a "selfish basis"; it would be equally laughable to contend that anybody intends to organize on an unselfish basis. The "selfish" part of it is beside the question. I take it that the amount of "selfishness" present in a given number of individuals is constant. It would be no more or less in a "group" on the economic basis than in the "party" on principle, and the idea of organization is not, stated or implied, to be to get something that does not belong to us, or to oppress the other classes, but to at least adequately and efficiently present the proper viewpoint in the councils of the nation.

I would draw to Mr. Bingham's attention the great stress Mr. Wood lays on the need of stability within the group, or party, or bloc or whatever you wish to call a political organization. The lack of stability in the past has resulted in what we have today, namely—the people jumping from one party to another in a vain effort to get a square deal. He will notice that the large majority of electors in Saskatchewan jumped clean over to the Progressive party in the recent election. Why? Well because the Progressive party is almost (and should be) an economic group. The farmers grouped themselves around "bread and butter" in the Progressive party, and not around some high sounding principle.

In the past John Smith and Tom Smith, brothers, living on adjoining farms, and working together in harmony every day in the year, went out on election day and killed each other's votes. John voted Grit on principle, and Tom voted Tory on principle. Would that sort of foolishness be possible if they were organized on the "economic class basis"?

Now some critics might say, "Yes, that is all very well, but to organize on the economic class basis is to lower the level of politics or of government to the low level of dollars and cents, and to forget the better things of life." Well, let those critics follow the debates in the House of Commons this session, and see if they can find one subject debated that does not hinge on dollars and cents. I have looked through Hansard and note the following: "Miners' wages in U.S., salaries paid government employees, Duncan Marshall's salary, cost of merchant marine, cost of paint for merchant marine, amount of grants to exhibition boards, cost of Esquimalt dry dock, cost of flags, salary of a Miss Graham, stenographer, amount of Riordon taxes, etc., etc., without end.

Even Mr. Bingham will admit that "the first law of nature is self preservation," and he will further admit that in the West in the agricultural industry it is most certainly a case of self preservation, and how can we hope to right things if we do not organize, and how can we organize with any result of stability other than on the economic class basis? Just let Mr. Bingham try to build up an organization, the object of which will be to study "higher criticism," The Works of Shakespeare or the prehistoric people of South America, and he will find that the common people are all-fired busy trying to earn a living. They ask for bread and don't want a stone. But let him on the other hand exert his best efforts to build up our S.G.G.A., which is an economic class organization, and of which Mr. Bingham is a much respected member, and he will find that the people will flock to it if he can show them that it will help to get them food and clothes, in which they stand in such dire need in many thousand of cases.

Mr. Bingham can't stop the tendency to organize on the economic class basis. It is gradually taking form throughout the whole world, as is evidenced by such incidents as the trip of an Australian official to the U.S.A., to try and line up the marketing of the U.S.A. wheat with the marketing of the Australian wheat; the visits of fraternal delegates to the big farmer conventions, both in Canada and the U.S.A.; the economic conference in Genoa, and dozens of other like incidents.

Subsection one of section three of our S.G.G.A. constitution, reads as follows: "To forward the interests of the farmers in any honorable and legitimate way." Subsection two of section three reads: "To watch legislation relating to their interests and to suggest to parliament or the legislature from time to time the enactment of such legislation as may be decided by a convention or the Central board."

Very well, that makes us an organization on the economic class basis. We have suggested to parliament from time to time the enacting of certain legislation, in fact we, in desperation, went further than our present constitution, we originated a political organization whose platform was devised by the organized farmers and is still subject to amendment by none other than the organized farmers, and we sent men to Ottawa to present our economic viewpoint on the floor of the House, and to press for a share of justice. Now would Mr. Bingham contend that we should meet in convention and, after deciding on a policy, go out of our convention and split up into opposing parties on principle?

We are organized (almost) on the economic class basis, let us develop a class consciousness and call a spade a spade.—W. A. S. Tegart, Milden.

Freight Rates and Tariff

The Editor.—I have been an interested reader of your paper for a number of years, and would like to give you an instance regarding freight rates that happened to me a short time ago. I shipped a weed burner from Medicine Hat to Piapot, which weighed 920 pounds, freight on same $9.75, first class passenger fare to same distance is $2.50. I was figuring out one day, that I paid first class passenger fare for that weed burner, as myself and bag weigh 250 pounds, and went for $2.50. Mr. Editor, if that is not an instance of high freight rates in the West, I would like to know where they (C.P.R.) would stop if it was not for you and a few others fighting them. I also had to pay the government $7.50 sales tax on an article I bought to destroy weeds to keep my farm from going to ruin. I would very much like to see an article about this in your paper.—Joseph Burgess, Piapot, Sask.

Government Promises

The Editor.—I notice a resolution of the Dolcy U.F.A., asking the representatives of the Dominion and provincial parliaments to do everything in their power to have their governments impress on the mother country to fulfill their war promise to Canada re cattle embargo. As a farmer in Alberta and a returned veteran of two years and nine months' service in France, I would like to ask how many locals of the U.F.A. or their government representatives have made a resolution or any other move to impress on our Dominion government to fulfill her promises to those men that Dolcy claims did their part for the empire. —Hopeful.

Speculators and Land Taxes

The Editor.—In the April 26 issue, in a sarcastic letter written by Mr. Darling, in reply to Mr. Declow, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in which he refers to his opinions as result of "nightmare," even fair-minded Canadians must admit he is discourteous to even "grab-it-all speculators." With reference to weed tax, we all know that comparatively nothing has been done toward weed control, and the American speculator who visits his holdings, naturally wonders what is being done with his money, and upon investigation he finds that moneys have been used by councilmen to help their "friends" or "ward-heelers" to some easy money, and in reality did not, or could not, expect any results in weed control. The same applies with equal effect to the gopher tax, for when men are paid four dollars or so per quarter for a few minutes time, spreading a few cents worth of poison, as has, no doubt, been done in many municipalities, no sane person can deny that the gopher tax, as enforced, is more a crime than a benefit.

Now, as to wild land tax, no one can deny that the American speculator is a "gamey gambler," but he expects a "square deal" and the "courtesy" that goes with the game. After reading the literature sent out by Canadian government agents in United States and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as an inducement to make the investment, and then the attaching of a Wild Land Tax appeals to him as "holding cards up your sleeve" in the speculation game. However, in its original form or workings he could view it somewhat charitably, so long as tax was collected by local secretary-treasurers and expended on improvements in localities where his holdings were located, but now that the provincial government has ordered such tax money to be sent to the provincial treasury to be doled out according to their instructions, possibly where it will best strengthen their political fences, and he sees nothing done for his money, it looks "fishy" to him, and truly the "hook" shows plainly. Mr. Darling says, "Canada is not looking for the advantage of United States, and viewing the exchange question of last few years and present permanent tariff law under consideration of Congress, it does not appear that Canada is going to get any advantage or favors either, and, since vinegar is very poor bait for "fish" or flies it would appear that Mr. Darling writes, "as a man who, not knowing anything about his subject, and for want of notoriety, made an attempt, but said the wrong thing."

It would appear that, if we, as Canadians, would investigate and ascertain if there is any merit in outside criticism, we would find it more valuable than detrimental under present re-constructive conditions. —E. B. Shipman, Trossacks, Sask.

Railroad Wages

The Editor.—Having noticed an article re Wages on Railroads, I think a better understanding should be given. We all know how the cost of living rose during the war, but the wages of the road workers were not increased, in fact the presidents and managers of the U.S. roads declared before the Interstate Commerce Commission that skilled labor was fast leaving railroad employment for other industries. President Underwood, of the Erie, stated that the war industries had drawn men from their steel shops three and one-quarter times so they found themselves unable to discharge their proper functions. Mr. Rea of the Pennsylvania Railway said that the roads must raise the wage in order to keep their men, that a safe and efficient service be rendered the public.

J. J. Bernet, of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, stated that they were paying their trackmen 20 cents an hour, and that the industries around them were paying 38c to 45 cents per hour for unskilled men. This resulted in the Railroad Wage Board being formed. The board stated that it had found that railroad labor had been deplorably underpaid, and that they utterly denied the report that the men took advantage of the war emergency to wring undeserved and unreasonable concessions from the government.

About the eight-hour day—there is no such thing with train crews, and they do not receive one and one-half time. They get paid at the rate of 12 and a half miles per hour, and they do not get paid for sleeping. With regard to freight and passenger rate being put up high enough to cover this steal, Mr. Ketchum does not say anything about the officials' salary, some of them receiving over one hundred thousand dollars a year, and nobody seems to kick about that, and you never hear of them getting reduced either. It don't seem much when you say it fast, but the salaries paid to officials in the U.S. railroads amounted to $47,119,456 in 1920. And nobody seem to worry about the railroads who turned their locomotives over to private companies for repair, and who charged $24,760 to $27,600 to repair them when they could have done them at their own shops for $6,590, or one quarter of the amount. The above is true having been proved by the Labor Board.

And may I remind you that the men accepted a 12 and a half per cent. cut in wages providing the public got the benefit. Well, the public who were shareholders in the C.P.R. received it all right, but you can't blame the workers for that!

Trusting that this letter will help to drive out some of the poisonous propaganda that has been circulated by the yellow press.—R. Gillingham, Stephenfield, Man.

Sessional Indemnity

The Editor.—As the following resolution will be presented at one of the nomination conventions of the U.F.M., I request its publication in order that the

proposition might be generally considered.

"Whereas, a large sessional indemnity affords members of our legislature time to indulge in personal bickering and in the spread of dangerous propaganda;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the allowance be reduced to one thousand dollars, that our representatives may be led to devote themselves more strictly to the performance of their proper duties;

"And be it further resolved, that our candidates, if elected, shall advocate such a measure in the provincial house."

The advantage of the reduction would not be alone in the considerable direct saving, but the greater diligence to business induced would result in better work. The shortening of the sessions would make them less expensive in a number of ways, and the members themselves might find their daily allowance as high from the smaller indemnity as from the larger.

It has been the custom of "your humble servants" to decide the amount of their remuneration without consulting the parties of the second part, or the third part, whichever it is. Through the consideration of such resolutions the people in conventions assembled will have opportunities to record their views on the subject.

If the indemnity is just what it purports to be, there are very few cases where a thousand dollars is not at least a just, if not a generous compensation. With proper attention the work of the session could be easily completed in four or five weeks. If there should be any members whose income from his vocation exceeds that rate of compensation he is not a proper subject for sympathy, he can well afford to do without any indemnity.

It may be contended that capable representatives would not care to accept nomination on such terms, but where monetary reward is the chief or even an important consideration in the acceptance of a public duty we need not expect the highest class of service.

Everything that can be done should be done in every way to make the burden of taxation bearable, and those who accept leadership should be foremost in the exercise of the spirit of moderation which is necessary if the obstacles in the way of general employment are ever to be removed. F. Howell, Boissevain.

Economic Group Organization

The Editor.—In re above, on receipt of Mr. Wood's first article I wrote a reply, but did not mail it to you, because I did not wish to be the first to criticise his ipse dixit, and thus risk having what I had to say being construed by his more ardent followers, as an attack on himself. However, since then, the question has been very ably handled by others, and so the responsibility is divided and the task remaining to me lightened. "A guardian angel o'er my life presiding, doubling my pleasures, and my cares dividing." I will be brief.

My criticism would be: First, that it is quite beside the mark, to speak of "competition" on the one hand, and "co-operation" on the other as "laws," either "false" or "true," for they are nothing of the sort. They are simply, competing economic schemes, or philosophies, just as Fourierism, Owenism, and Marxianism, are philosophies, dealing with the same thing, and it is much too soon to designate either as true, or false. At least this we know, that, competition and capitalism, with all their undoubted faults and need of adjustments, have survived a score of economic, occupational, class, mend-all theories, and have already more than proven their worth over the occupational group doctrines of Soviet Russia.

My second criticism is that it is unworkable in this world, constituted as men and women are. It may function for a time within a class, so long as there are no clearly cut individual interests to divide, or outside oppression to unite the class in mutual self-defence, but so surely as the former will develop, and the latter relax, trouble and disruption will ensue.

My third criticism is: That it is not co-operation—except within the class so long as it lasts. At best we co-operate among ourselves that we may the better be able to compete for the very same ends as the manufacturer, labor, and capital do, i.e., pecuniary or economic gain.

My fourth criticism would be: That, it is avowedly materialistic — nothing else — at a time when above all else the world needs the spiritual outlook and aim. There is no safety, no permanent success for us or the world, unless we can see other values and see the necessity of cultivating them, than merely in wheat or dollars and cents. They are good, very good, and necessary, but that is not enough if the civilization we have is to be retained.

My fifth criticism is: That the philosophy is dangerous. It wrecked Russia. It may have driving power, so has a run-away horse. Both are more liable to go the wrong way than the right. Experience would tell us that it is going in the wrong direction. It is too soon to say how far it will drive the farmers. With the eye singled on the merely economic, no man is our neighbor, excepting those of our own class, and then only because our pecuniary interest is identical—a rather low conception—consequently today we have merciless competition—if you will—greedy capitalism, domineering and autocratic labor, and the economic class farmer, a host of classes at war—actual war; but I must close—I will only say in conclusion:

I believe as heartily as any in organization as such by groups—for education, for mutual help, and social intercourse, and politically, in co-operation with any on definite principles such as the better to resist injustice, but not on such a dogma as mere dollars and ourselves alone.—S. Stevenson, Craigmyle, Alta.

The Rural School

The Editor—In The Guide of April 26, was a letter headed "Teachers and Dancing." This reply is written in the same spirit, an honest desire to see conditions improved.

It is quite true that the dance craze is a detriment to education, but in most districts who is largely to blame? Parents take children to those places and insist on their taking part. They also ask the children of parents who do not wish their children to attend. The teacher is asked and expected to be there. No other form of amusement is provided or even wished for by the majority of people in most districts. If the teacher tries to introduce something in place of the dance with what encouragement does she meet?

One aid in improving such conditions, should be through the formation of parent-teacher associations. When such gatherings are held regularly and the parents show a live interest in the school and its work, such matters could be fully discussed and the teacher would know the feelings and wishes of the majority of the parents. If she was not willing to co-operate in this way, why keep her in the school?

The salaries mentioned are higher than those of rural schools in this part of the West. In most cases the school board is after the teacher who asks the lowest salary. If a teacher is faithful and conscientious, very few of them show any appreciation. They do not take any interest in making the school building or grounds attractive, or quite often, even sanitary. Any such request or suggestion by the teacher goes unnoticed. In considering the salary to be offered the teacher's side of the question is given no thought. She is not asked to attend any such meetings or consulted about school matters.

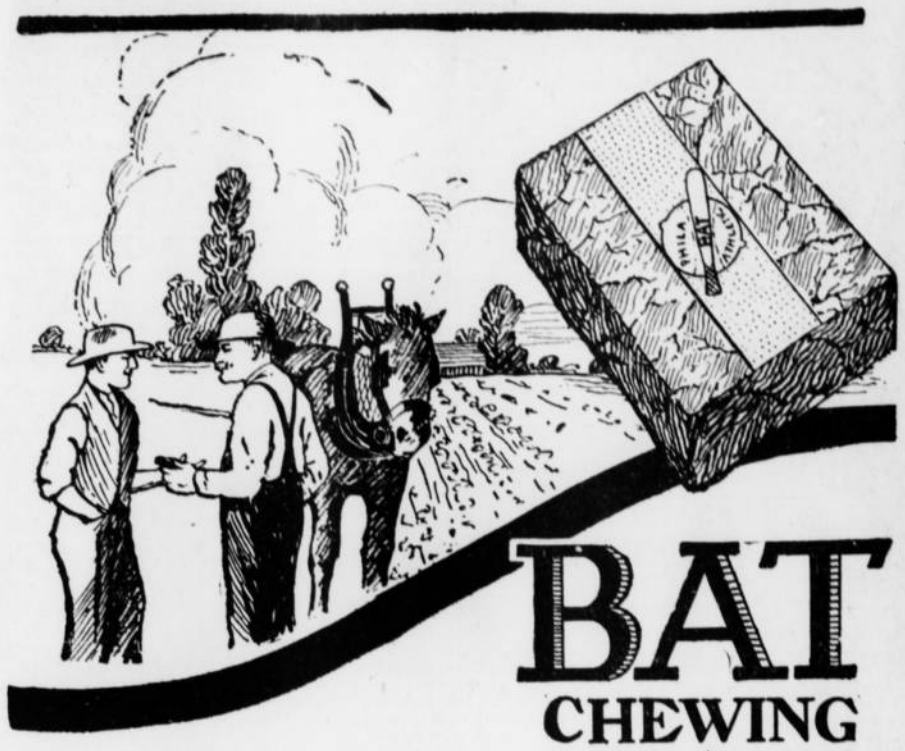
It is truly time something was done. Teachers are organizing to raise the status of the profession and provide teachers who are one hundred per cent. efficient. The efforts do not receive a whole-hearted support from many of those in the profession, while they quite often receive unfair and unjust criticism from many outsiders who know little or nothing of their aims or work. This criticism does not tend to foster in an already careless teacher a higher ideal or professional pride.

If we had only male teachers would it be much better? Do they not play cards or dance? The experience in some districts is that they are just as much inclined for those forms of amusement, and carry them to as great or even greater excess.

No doubt many parents have cause for complaint, but how do they go about to remedy matters. Criticizing the teacher behind her back will do no good. Taking no interest in the sanitary condition or the equipment of the school will not foster a spirit of school pride in the children.

Why not make an educational survey of each district. Study the problems of the school from within it, and see just how small a place it really holds in the minds of most of the people, including the trustees. Make teaching conditions such as to attract a good teacher and then by word and deed show that you appreciate honest effort on her part. Do not be afraid to talk over your school problems with her, and give her a chance to explain her viewpoint. Encourage every effort she makes to increase her efficiency and advance the interests of her pupils. Do not give her to understand that a few dollars are more important than efficiency in the schoolroom. Pay the price in these matters and then accept only the best work from your teacher.

Perhaps some day we may have a federal school system which will relieve the poorer rural districts of their financial burden.—Onlooker.



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The Grain Growers' Guide
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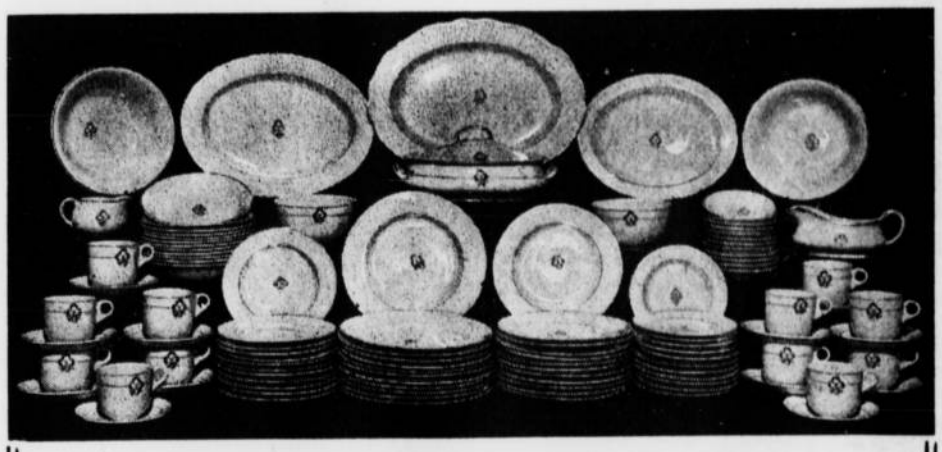

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Vaccination for Abortion

There are so many different biologic preparations on the market for the prevention and cure of the contagious abortion disease that owners of cows should be correctly informed regarding their comparative value. Such preparations are termed "biologics" and are intended for injection under the skin by means of a hypodermic syringe. They include immune serum containing protective substances against the abortion; vaccine, containing live germs of the disease; bacterin, containing killed germs of abortion and sero-vaccine, containing living abortion germs "sensitized by immersion in immune serum rich in antibodies developed against the particular strains of germs used."

Immune serum is limited in value as it is only capable of imparting an immunity of short duration. The general use of anti-abortion serum is inadvisable as the results secured do not justify the expense of its application.

Vaccine when injected actually sets up a mild attack of the abortion disease that results in protecting the animal for a certain time against subsequent attacks. Immunization with vaccine containing live germs of the disease resulted, at the Wisconsin station, in conferring immunity on 93.5 per cent. of the cattle treated in herds where over 30 per cent. of them aborted before the experiments began, while over 23 per cent. of the untreated controls aborted. Since vaccine contains the living germs of the disease it can only be safely used on unbred heifers and open cows at least two months before being bred. While the results of its use are highly encouraging, its general use is not advised at the present time. Being as yet in the experimental stage, and as it must be administered properly in order that results be uniform, the vaccine is only obtainable by licensed veterinarians.

Treatment with bacterin containing dead abortion germs was found to confer little if any immunity, and although the treatment causes little or no harm, it did not prevent the occurrence of abortion with any degree of regularity or to any extent.

The following suggestions as to control of the disease are made in a recent bulletin: (1) daily douching with a solution of two tablespoonfuls of table salt to the gallon of blood-warm, freshly boiled water, of all cows that have a vaginal discharge; (2) provision of a food supply that is adequate as to nutritive and mineral content and free from contamination; (3) complete removal of retained afterbirths with subsequent cleansing of the womb to prevent an accumulation of pus, which is likely to result in sterility; (4) disposal of aborted fetuses and contaminated bedding by burning or deep burying and disinfection of the gutters and floor; (5) isolation of all cows known to be infected with abortion; (6) when possible, treatment of all heifers and cows about two months before breeding with a vaccine composed of living abortion germs.

The Elusive Vitamine

The vitamine theory is a city dweller. It is firmly entrenched in the minds of a large number of urban residents who worry more about their girth than about their bank balance. The cult of the yeast cake has been more damaging than any other one thing to the practice of high-priced physicians who minister to the fancied ailments of portly dowagers. But even though a feed of vitamines may sustain through the exhausting social whirl, those who are engaged in the comparatively idle job of sitting ten hours a day in a gang plow seem to prefer a substantial cut of beefsteak. Perhaps the apathy of the average feeder of livestock towards the vitamine theory is to some extent caused by this uneducated preference for old-fashioned standbys in his own ration.

Some stockmen, however, have conducted an extensive enquiry into the question of vitamines in practical feeding. Dr. Rowlands, an eminent English pig feeder, has made large claims as to their effect in promoting rapid and cheap gains. Some Scottish authorities of equal standing ridicule Dr. Rowlands' conclusion. They do not contest the vitamine theory, but state that any normal ration contains many times the necessary vitamine content to ensure health.

Sure enough, the lack of vitamines may lead to xerophthalmia and beriberi and scurvy, but did you ever hear tell of any discriminating sow or draught horse so luckless as to contract xerophthalmia, beri-beri, ebenacea, marsupial, polyglot or pinochle? The farmer is willing to believe that a rat brought up on water and soda biscuits will be undersized, nervous, impotent and dishonest, but farmers as a class are not in the habit of feeding their livestock water and soda biscuits, so that this prophetic warning leaves them unmoved.

And now comes Prof. McCandlish, of Iowa, with his complete and up-to-date book, Feeding Dairy Cattle (John Wiley & Sons, New York and London). The author is head of the dairy department at one of the leading agricultural colleges in the land where vitamines were invented and exploited. One would expect from him the best possible statement of the practical value of the vitamine doctrine. Here are his words, chosen with evident deliberation:

"For the dairy cow, the absolute necessity of the vitamines, or food accessories, has perhaps never been definitely proved. The amounts stored in the body, though of vegetable origin, are large enough to carry the animal through very long periods, and when she goes to pasture she probably has their stores replenished.

"The vitamines are all of vegetable origin and are essential for all the higher animals. While they do occur in certain animal tissues and products, even in those cases they are originally derived from vegetable products. The herbivorous animals get their supply direct from the plants, while the carnivorous animals derive their supply from certain organs of their victims. The formation of vitamines in the animal body has not been demonstrated."

Moral: Alfalfa, corn and sunflowers are hard to beat.

Stock Feed Standards

The federal department of agriculture has instituted enquiries to pass upon the fairness of the demand that millers should be compelled to raise the quality of their wheat by-products. The representations of livestock men go to show that bran, shorts and middlings are being sold which are unpalatable and lead to digestive disorders, in the case of young pigs sometimes terminating fatally, and yet the manufacturers of these feeds are within the law, according to chemical analysis.

The recommendations of the Dominion experimental farms branch are that, with one exception, the protein and fat content of these mill feeds be raised and that, with the exception of bran, the fibre content be lowered. Presumably the experimental farms' enquiries have established the stockmen's contentions in regard to protein. The report does not explain why there is to be a relaxation in the standard insofar as the fibre content of bran is concerned. This appears to be a real concession to the milling industry. So far as chemical analysis could detect it, adulteration by a considerable proportion of oat hulls would be quite easy, provided the fat and protein requirements were met by a small addition of some food rich in these compounds. If this is not inimical to animal nutrition there is no ground for dissention from the recommendation, but it is to be regretted that the report is not specific on this point.

Below is the present standard and that suggested:

	Protein	Fat	Fibre
Present Standard	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Bran	14	3.0	10
Shorts	15	4.0	8
Middlings	15	4.0	8
Suggested Standard			
Bran	15	3.5	11.5
Shorts	16	5.0	8
Middlings	16.5	3.5	4.5

It is not considered necessary or desirable to establish any precise standard at this time for feed flour, but the quality of the better class feed flours is fairly represented by these figures: 18 per cent. protein, 3.5 per cent. fat, and 3.5 per cent. fibre.

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Business and Finance

Danish Co-operators Prosper

WHILE the governments of Europe are staggering on the verge of bankruptcy, the workers and peasants of Denmark are proving that a society co-operatively organized can prosper independent of the political state or the ups and downs of private business. The great Danish Co-operative Bank of Copenhagen shows a net profit for 1921 of 2,500,000 kroner, or 33 per cent. more than the previous year, according to the All-American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland, which has just received the report of the Danish co-operators. After paying five per cent. interest on capital, the Danish Co-operative Bank placed 1,000,000 kroner in its reserve fund and left the balance of its earnings to be distributed to its depositors and customers on a co-operative basis. This substantial earning was made in addition to the fact that 701,403 kroner had been deducted from the assets of the bank because of falling prices. Besides its central office in Copenhagen, occupying a whole city block, the Danish Co-operative Bank has 47 district branch offices and 59 sub-offices throughout the country.

Wholesale and Productive

The Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society also reports a substantial increase in business during 1921, despite industrial depression, unemployment, and fierce competition by private interests. From a total sales of 131,000,000 kroner in 1919 and 203,000,000 kroner in 1920, the Co-operative Wholesale reports a business exceeding 210,300,000 kroner for 1921, of which 35,700,000 kroner represents goods produced by the society's co-operative factories. The Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society is composed of 1,800 local co-operatives with nearly 350,000 members. Even the splendid record of the Co-operative Wholesale Society is surpassed by the Danish agricultural co-operatives, the Milk Distributors' Society doing a business of 750,000,000 kroner, the Co-operative Cattle Society 268,300,000 kroner, and the two Farmers' Purchasing Societies a combined turnover of 367,000,000 kroner. The combined business of the Danish co-operative societies reached the huge sum of 1,470,300,000 kroner ($476,900,000 par).

Canning Plant for Winnipeg

That Winnipeg's first canning plant will be opened about July 1, was announced at the Board of Trade Forum meeting, on April 25, by J. E. Williams, East Kildonan, vice-president of the Central Canada Canning Co. In his address Mr. Williams dealt fully with the prospect of a large cannery in the vicinity of Winnipeg, and declared that 300 to 350 acres of peas were assured for the company's products this year. Acreage immediately adjacent to the city was suitable for the growing of vegetables for canning, he said. Arrangements have been made, he continued, to bring the proper varieties of seed for peas to sell to the growers, who would seed in three, five and ten-acre lots throughout the district within a ten to 15-mile radius of Winnipeg. In addition to peas, kraut, cauliflower, string and wax beans, pumpkins and beets would be canned, but in sufficient quantities only to meet the market. Returns to the growers would range from $60 to $180 an acre, with the advantage of the crop being contracted for as soon as seeded.

Mr. Williams had visited canneries throughout the mid-western states, and he stated he found that the cost of production in this country would be similar, and the canned products could be sold as cheaply here as in the States. The capital required would be $45,000 to $50,000 for plant and machinery and $70,000 for operating capital. A free site of five acres had been secured and $100,000 of eight per cent. preferred stock is being received favorably by the public, he said.

Prof. F. W. Broderick, who was another speaker at the luncheon, declared that the canning industry in Winnipeg will afford farmers an alternative with grain production, which will practically ensure a good revenue in any season. Peas, Prof. Broderick stated, are a good fertilizing vegetable from the farmers' standpoint, and make a good alternative crop with grains. A pea crop for canning will average from $60 to $120 an acre to the farmer, according to the season.

Easy Marks

"Glorious opportunity to get rich. Fortune knocks at your door right now. Don't wait."

The above is the heading of a circular which is being sent broadcast over the West by a gentleman who describes himself as a specialist in European bonds, and whose address is at Quebec. When a piece of advertising matter starts out like that the best thing to do is to put it in the stove right away, but in case any reader of The Guide might be tempted to open the door to the fortune that is knocking for admittance, a brief examination of the document may not be out of place.

$24,000 for $450

The wonderful opportunity to get rich which is offered by the Quebec philanthropist lies in the purchase of European bonds, the offerings including the bonds of the German government, the city of Berlin, the Polish government, the city of Vienna and the Austrian government. The first "bargain" listed is "$24,000 for $450—one hundred thousand marks of City Berlin bonds, four per cent.," and the first thing one discovers by doing a little figuring is that this represents .45 cents per mark, whereas marks have recently been quoted by the banks at .35 cents. That is, the German mark, equivalent in pre-war times to approximately 24 cents, is now worth only about one-third of a cent. A year or two ago a lot of people imagined they could get rich by buying German marks at four or five cents, and they would have done so if German marks had returned to their pre-war value. Since that time, however, the printing presses in Germany have been continuously at work turning out paper marks until they have practically no value.

Repudiating Their Debt

The German government, in fact, seems to have deliberately adopted a policy of unlimited inflation of the currency with the object of repudiating the foreign debt of that country. If this succeeds it will mean that the money "invested" by the people of this and other countries in German marks and German bonds will have been a free gift to the people of Germany. When the German government needs money with which to make its reparations payments, it sells enormous amounts of marks abroad, thus obtaining balances which it turns over to the allies. Each time this is done the value of the mark falls, and the purchasers have thus generously, though unwittingly, presented Germany with some of the money required to pay for the destruction done by the foe in the war.

Of all the easy paths to fortune that have been offered to the unwary, that of the German mark and the Austrian kroner is the most slippery. The people of Europe cannot afford to sell their bonds at the present depreciated exchange rates and then redeem them with real money, and they are not likely to do so.

Those who are offering bargains in German marks are evidently looking for "easy marks."

Co-operation Pays

Since the Franklin (Minnesota) Co-operative Creamery Association began operations in March, 1921, the average bacterial content in milk has been reduced one-half and the retail price has fallen three cents per quart. Minneapolis consumers have paid $1,500,000 less for milk than in the previous 12 months.

Beware of the gloomy, sad-looking cow. The long-faced animal that can eat out of a boot is a poor producer.

The Modern Farm Kitchen

is a joy to the woman whose "workshop" it is. Bright and cheerful with its set of **"Wear-Ever"** utensils that shine like silver, a woman is as proud of such a kitchen as she is of the other rooms of her home.

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

make kitchen-work easier and more pleasant, and because they are so cleanly, food prepared in them always seems to taste better than when ordinary utensils are used.

"Wear-Ever" utensils cannot chip, flake or peel—are pure and safe.

WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK Made in Canada

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM TRADE MARK Made in Canada

Look for the "Wear-Ever" trade mark on the bottom of each utensil

We will send you one quart (wine measure) "Wear-Ever" stew pans postpaid in Canada for 40c. each (with cover 60c.). Address Dept. 220

Northern Aluminum Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario

THE CANADA SECURITY ASSURANCE CO.

One of the Largest Companies on the Continent writing

HAIL INSURANCE

Assets Exceed $125,000,000

Branches: CALGARY REGINA WINNIPEG

BOYS Do You Want $10.00? GIRLS

LET US TELL YOU HOW EASY IT IS TO GET IT

The Grain Growers' Guide requires Junior Representatives in every district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and have a plan that if followed will bring $10.00 and more within 30 days to boys and girls who undertake it.

Boys' and Girls' Gold Coin Club

This club is open to any boy or girl in Western Canada between 12 and 17 years of age. There is no membership fee and there are no strings attached to it. The position of Junior Representative is responsible, pleasant and profitable, and requires but a portion of your spare time.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE THIS MONEY—It will cost you nothing to find out the particulars.

Send this Coupon—We'll send the Plan

COUPON

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gentlemen: On the understanding that this means no obligation on my part, I would like to have you send me full information about your **GOLD COIN CLUB.** I have some spare time which I could use by acting as your Junior Representative in this district. Send me your complete plan that shows how I can turn this spare time into dollars.

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After you have enjoyed a refreshing cup of

NABOB TEA

you will realize the beneficial qualities of Tea, as it Should be

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Book as good in 20 years as the day they were made. See our dealer in your town. Insist on VELVETONE.

REGINA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.
DEPT. R. - REGINA, SASK.

Women's Oxford

A Piedmont Shoe

Style No. 448

Women's Mahogany Brogue Oxford. Slip sole, Goodyear welt. Low heel, medium toe.

Manufactured in Sizes 2½ to 7.

Incomparable for hard usage and rough country roads. A shoe you'll really appreciate for summer wear. Distinctly stylish and dignified.

If your dealer does not stock Piedmont No. 448, write, and we will send you the name of the nearest dealer who does.

Amherst Central Shoe Co. Limited

REGINA - SASK.

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1st Prize . . . . Bicycle
2nd " . . . Phonograph
3rd " Movie Machine
4th " . . Wrist Watch
5th " . . . . Camera

Hundreds of Other Prizes

To enter this Contest, re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and send your answer to us with your Name and Address. We will then send you a BIG PRIZE LIST of the dandy prizes we are offering and particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfil. This condition is ever so easy, and need not cost you one cent of your money to fulfil. The prizes are bigger and better than ever, so send your answer NOW to

Belfast Specialty, Desk 12, Toronto

The Countrywoman

To Change School Curriculum

FOR considerably over a year a committee composed of representative people of various organizations interested in educational problems has been working on a revision of the curriculum of the public schools of Alberta. A questionaire was prepared and sent out over the province asking for information and suggestions. Courses of study in use were considered and an attempt was made to get all the information available on the working-out of these. During the year meetings of the committee were held, when the suggestions submitted were considered, and an effort was made to put the best of these into workable form.

The general committee composed of Mrs. R. B. Gunn, U.F.W.A.; Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Women's Institutes; Walter Smiteen, Alberta Federation of Labor; J. H. Spicer, Alberta Education Association; W. A. Hamilton, School Trustees Association; H. A. Malcolm, Rural School Trustee; J. T. Collison, National Council of Education; J. E. Wodell, Calgary Herald; John Howey, Edmonton Bulletin; Dr. A. M. Scott, Inspector of Schools; G. A. Clayton, Alberta Teachers' Alliance, and F. McNally, supervisor of schools. This committee has just recently presented an interim report summarizing its findings.

The recommendations made in the report are:

1. Subjects of study to be divided into two groups, fundamental and secondary, the fundamental subjects to form the basis of promotion and to receive from 75 to 80 per cent. of the school time.

2. The fundamental subjects: Arithmetic, English (reading, literature, composition, spelling and grammar in the later grades), writing, elementary science (nature study, agriculture, geography), history (in the later grades).

Secondary subjects: Physical education, industrial education (arts, manual arts, household economics).

2. English, oral and written, to be basal subject in elementary schools, and no less than 50 per cent of the routine time devoted to it.

3. All old subjects to be retained but combined to prevent loss of time by overlapping and much obsolete matter to be eliminated.

4. An attempt to be made to stress principles of morality, citizenship and manners through a definite course to be entitled, Citizenship.

5. In the last course of the elementary school directive courses with a certain amount of optional material to be common to all the course, the remaining 20 per cent. to be variable.

The teaching time upon the various subjects is allocated as follows:

	Minutes per week	
Arithmetic		225
English—		
Reading and literature	300	
Languages	200	
Spelling and dictation	100	
Citizenship	125	
		725
Writing	100	
Elementary science	150	
		250
Music	75	
Industrial arts	125	
Physical education	100	
		300

These are the general findings of the committee which have been announced by Hon. Perren Baker, minister of education. It is proposed to prepare an outline of study for each subject and to have this in the hands of the teachers for the next term.

Public-speaking Course

The Countrywoman has received a letter from Mrs. E. Osborne, of Dilke, who is director of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for District Number 8, announcing that a short course on public speaking for women has been arranged by the University of Saskatchewan. The course will be held at the University in Saskatoon immediately after the Homemakers' convention, and will last for two days, June 23 and 24.

The course arranged as it is at this time of the year should be well attended. It is likely that a large number of delegates to the Homemakers' convention will remain over for the extra two days. Mrs. Osborne suggests that each Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. send at least one woman delegate and pay her expenses. The expense of the course will be very small as board and room will be provided at the University for the very small sum of $1.25. In electing delegates care should be taken to select one who is interested in public speaking, and who will be willing on her return to impart to others the knowledge which she has received, so that the course will be of a benefit to a great number.

Such a course is especially needed now that farm women are taking a large and important share in shaping public events. One of the chief difficulties at the present time is to find women capable of expressing their views on matters concerning women and concerning public questions. Through lack of training and practice women suffer from "stage fright" at the mere thought of addressing meetings. A knowledge of the mechanics of public speaking will help over this difficulty Confidence in knowing how to do a thing as it ought to be done helps to dispel nervousness. Our Saskatchewan friends have a good idea. May favorable winds attend their course!

Paper Dress Forms are Popular

Since March, 1921, when The Grain Growers' Guide first introduced paper dress forms to Western Canada, over 300 of these "doubles" have been made. There has been such a large demand for the bulletins giving detailed information for making dress forms that a new edition had to be reprinted. This is one evidence of the appeal these labor savers have made to the women who do their own sewing.

The information has not only spread by the means mentioned above, but by extension experts in various parts of the West. Demonstrations on the subject have been very popular and bid fair to rival other kinds of work. Individuals have arranged for small and large parties, at which the chief attraction was the construction of dress forms, while Women's Clubs of all sorts have met for the same purpose. Now that the warm weather is here there is no reason why more judies can-

Upper—An afternoon's work making The Grain Growers' Guide dress forms by the members of the Brant-Argyle U.F.W.M.

Lower—A snap taken by Mrs. Walter Barr, Belmont, Man., showing another Guide "Judy"—the result of a friendly gathering.

not be made. A farm women's club can plan a summer meeting at the home of a member who is willing to have a "bee." Each woman will bring her own lunch and will be glad of the opportunity of meeting her neighbors. A shady spot on the verandah is a fine place for working, and will save making the house untidy. While it is a good time to meet people, it is well for those constructing the forms to stay strictly at work so that the models may be released as soon as possible.

In the United States thousands of judies have been made by farm women, who are most enthusiastic about them. Home demonstration agents are responsible in a large measure for the boosting of the project but the women themselves have done a great deal by showing others how to do it. That is co-operation for which farm women are noted.

Our June Household Number

The Household Number of The Guide issued the second week of each month is increasing in popularity with our readers. Every week brings letters from our women readers expressing approval or appreciation of the attempt The Guide is making to give farm women more and better reading material on the subjects that especially concern them.

The contests which we have announced in these numbers are being entered into by a great many farm women. In the last Household Number (May 10) we offered $36 in prizes for the best letters on experiences in raising poultry or in the canning of meat, and already a large number of letters have come into The Guide office on these subjects. Look up that number of The Guide.

We are promising our readers a special treat in the June Household Number, for in that issue we will print the prize winning letters written from farm women on the subject, Do You Want Your Daughter to Marry a Farmer? We have received over 400 letters giving the reasons why women do or do not want their daughters to marry farmers. The letters go right to the heart of the question of whether farm life is satisfying women. They are letters which are sure to be very widely read and keenly discussed. Watch for the June Household Number. It will be well worth keeping for future reference.

Choosing Suitable Styles

Our costume expert is receiving a great many letters from farm women who are seeking help with clothing problems. The large majority find it very difficult to select styles which suit them. This can be overcome by each individual studying the lines of her own figure so that she may know her good points and discover where improvement could be made. Clothes are intended primarily for warmth, but they can be used to cover up irregularities of figure. The key to success lies in being familiar with one's outline. The best dressed women do not always spend a lot of money on clothes, but take a little time to figure out what is the most becoming type of clothing for them.

The styles of today can be adapted to the tall, the short, the slim or the stout. They give height to the short by the use of long, straight lines; they make the stout appear slimmer by the same means; and they add width to the thin by employing draperies. Thus the prevailing modes are so elastic that no woman need be in despair even if she is hard to fit.

Farm women as a whole should stand for saneness of dress. They have no inclination or time to be mere fashion plates (all honor to them), and they need not be back numbers. By using clothing to enhance the color of eyes, hair and complexion, by selecting it with a view to improving the outline of the figure, and by wearing garments that are appropriate for the occasion, farm women will make a real contribution to raising standards of dress. Every woman owes it to herself and her family to dress becomingly even if the clothing only cost a few cents. A dress of factory cotton, trimmed with pieces from the scrap bag and made on good lines, is far more artistic than a silk gown which is not adapted to the wearer's figure.

One Thousand Per Cent--Net

Continued from Page 9

don't expect to get away with it, do you?''

''Why not? What d'you think you're going to do about it?''

''You'll find that out soon enough to suit you. Don't you worry about that, Mr. Man.''

''But it does worry me—a whole lot. I hate to think of you wasting your time and possibly some good money, McLennon. You see, Dubenko's moved away from here—gone to Oshkosh or Kalamazoo or somewhere across the line. You have his receipt for your twenty thousand and—you'll pardon me, won't you?—it seems to me that it's none of your blame business whether he chose to give me fifteen thousand dollars or not. How do you know that he wasn't only paying me some money he owed me? What have you got to hang a claim on, I'd like to know?'' He grinned cockily.

''A foreigner like him! Owed you fifteen thousand dollars!'' scoffed McLennon. ''For stocking his homestead, I suppose—five pigs, two milch cows, twenty hens, a yoke of oxen! Confound your impudence! Let me tell you that no man steals fifteen thousand dollars of my money from under my nose and gets away with it!''

Findlay threw his leg off the table, his jaw set.

''Yes, I said it! 'Steals' is the word!'' glared McLennon.

''You'll eat that before you get out of this room,'' growled the agent from between his clenched teeth. He started for the door.

McLennon stepped in ahead of him and removed the key.

''The door's locked already. Is this the only key. Good enough!'' He deliberately flung it through the window-pane. ''Don't try on any dodges with me! I mean business, Findlay!'' They eyed each other.

THE agent went back to his table, doubling over it with laughter. Under cover of this he furtively opened the drawer and took out a revolver, slipping it under some papers on top of the table.

''The next thing I want to know,'' pursued McLennon, ''is why that train didn't stop here this morning, though I think I can make a pretty good guess. I want to know exactly what's doing.''

''The town goes to the Junction.''

''So!'' breathed McLennon. ''It's all true, then. I might've known it.''

''Hm-hm. You might've, sure enough.'' The agent was watching him narrowly. ''Railroads don't usually select divisional points in a hole like this without anything to support a town surrounding it. That's where you fell down.''

''All I've got to say, Findlay, is that you're a bigger fool than I took you for!'' cried McLennon harshly. ''Come here!'' The agent followed him disinterestedly to the window. ''Do you see that mob of fellows down there? Well, I—''

A sudden roar from the crowd interrupted him as they caught sight of his companion. Findlay drew back hastily.

''You hear that?'' went on McLennon eagerly. ''I came here in the hope that what's been on everybody's tongue all morning wasn't true—that you had not been such a traitor as to play those men dirt. We're saying nothing about my rights in this; we're talking about the rights of those men out there, citizens of this little place, property-holders. They're waiting for you to go out and explain yourself.

''And by heaven! you'll have to do it, Findlay. They'll make you! They won't stand for any monkey-shines. If you don't go out to them soon, they'll come in to you and then—watch out! You saw those fellows on the stairs there?

''But you won't explain it because you can't! You can't do it because you've sold them out—every mother's son of them! You've got in your dirty work and you ain't denying it!''

McLENNON paced restlessly back and forth while his auditor continued to smoke, to smile tolerantly. There was nothing in his manner to indicate that he was more disturbed

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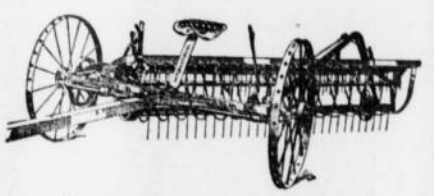

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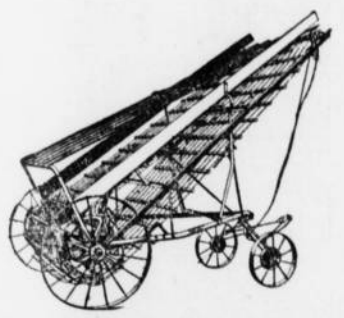

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DELAYS cost money during the busy haying and harvest season. For this reason it is poor economy to worry along with old, worn-out equipment. You can avoid loss of time and do better work with good machines.

Therefore you make an investment in real service when you buy new McCormick-Deering hay and harvest machines. They save labor and time, and add to the pleasure and security of haying and harvest season by their absolute dependability.

You know your own problems, and probably you are already solving some of them with one or more of the machines in the McCormick-Deering line. Why not see the McCormick-Deering dealer now about adding a machine or two to your list of better farm-operating equipment? He will show you mowers, rakes, side rakes and tedders, loaders, binders, or any special machine you may have in mind. The McCormick-Deering line is complete.

And remember! Harvester brands of binder twine in "Big Balls" are selling at the lowest prices quoted in over five years.

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Our prices for a three-piece suit are:

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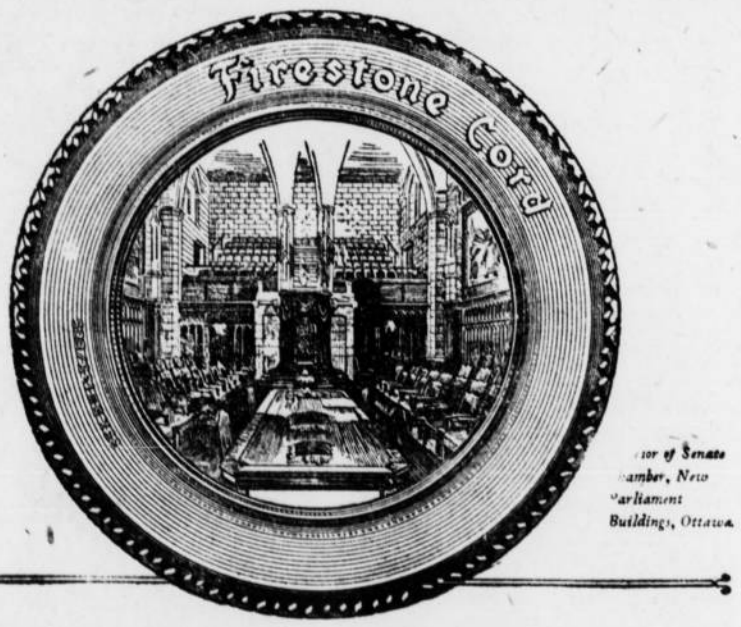

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Firestone Tire performance has won the respect of the tire buyer and the allegiance of the tire dealer this year as never before. To give quality at too high a price, or—to slight quality for the sake of price would not meet the need for lower transportation costs here in the Domion. Most Miles per Dollar is now the paramount need of the tire buyer.

The answer to this need is found in Firestone mileage—greater than ever in the past—which now sells at the lowest price on record.

Ask anyone about the service they are getting from Firestone, Cords or Fabrics—and check Firestone prices. The inevitable conclusion as shown by the practical test of value is "Buy Firestones".

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Hamilton. Canada

"MOST MILES PER DOLLAR"

Firestone

The Farmers' Bargain Counter—Guide Classified Ads.

than he cared to admit; there was a note in that yell that he didn't altogether like.

"What a mess you've made of this!" went on McLennon bitterly. "I came here to warn you, even if you have done me up—to warn you because I heard them say they'd tar-and-feather you if 'twas true— Oh, you needn't grin! That's what it means, Findlay. I'm giving it to you straight. Look here—See that mark on my neck? They thought at first I was mixed up in this with you. The fools tried to lynch me!"

The word was spoken in a dry whisper, hoarse with agitation. The agent's face paled, but he still maintained his look of contemptuous amusement. His laugh broke boisterously.

"Tried to lynch you! That is a good one! Oh Lord!"

"For the love of heaven, Findlay, if it ain't too late to do something to prevent this outrage on the town, do it!" pleaded McLennon. "If you don't, your life won't be worth a continental, to say nothing of what this means to the boys and me."

The agent whirled with a swift change of manner. The mockery was still hovering about his thin lips, but his eyes were cold and hard.

"The boys and you, eh?" he snapped. "What'n blazes do I care about you? You're nothing but a damn piker! A—!"

"Findlay!"

"The town's going to the Junction, where it belongs, and you having a finger in the pie isn't going to make that any different if I know it. You and your twenty-five per cent. split! You and your precious wife—"

"Don't you say it! On your life, don't you!" threatened McLennon wildly.

BOTH men glared at each other. Loud cries came up from the crowd below, followed by a heavy pounding on the door at the foot of the stairs. There was a crash of breaking glass and a piece of rock whizzed through the room and thudded against the opposite wall.

The agent's face went whiter still. He clutched the other's arm.

"I'll give you another chance, Mac," he said rapidly with a sudden change of manner. "I'll give you back the fifteen thousand if you'll split even with me on what's in the bank at Edmonton. How much is it?"

"Seventy thousand."

"Fine and dandy! Is it so that you can get it in a hurry?"

"Well?" nodded McLennon, his eyes smouldering.

"Don't you tumble to it? We can slip out of here the back way. There's a couple of broncs hitched behind the station an' we can beat it before that mob gets wise. We can catch the gravel train at Hardman—"

McLennon took one step forward and hit him a slap in the face that knocked him sprawling half-way across the room.

With an oath Findlay grabbed for his cigar and leaped to his feet in a passion. He hurled the burning stub full into the white face of the man before him.

At the same time there arose a great yelling from without, a noise of rending wood and a tumultuous clatter on the wooden stairway.

Findlay was reaching for the revolver he had left lying on the table behind him. But with a choking cry McLennon sprang desperately for his life.

He reached the weapon first. Before he knew what he was doing he had fired twice. The agent sank to the floor without a sound.

Like a flood-tide which nothing could stay, the mob poured upstairs with a roar. Beneath their frenzied blows the frail door was cracking and splintering. It burst inward, literally torn from its hinges, and the citizens of Spruce Crossing came tumbling into Findlay's private quarters, where the air hung heavy with the smell of gunpowder.

Sprawled grotesquely on the floor lay the inert form of the agent. Staring at it vacuously from a chair into which he had slumped was McLennon, in his dangling hand a revolver from the muzzle of which the smoke still oozed.

CORPORAL STRUTHERS shouldered through the gaping crowd.

McLennon looked up dully as he felt the hand on his shoulder.

"Bad business, Mac." The Mounted Policeman shook his head gravely as he took possession of the weapon.

"It's his gun," said the prisoner in a mechanical voice. "He tried to kill me with it and I beat him to it." He made an effort to stand up, but his knees refused to support him; so that Shorty Barber and Ike Sears had to walk beside him.

"Clear out of here—everyone of you!" commanded the corporal preemptorily, and the crowd obeyed with evident reluctance.

The cool, fresh air outside seemed to revive McLennon somewhat and he spoke feebly to those nearest him.

"Your money's safe, boys—in the bank—Edmonton. I'll pay back every cent— Tell all the others—money's safe." But they weren't thinking of money now; they wanted to see the man they had misjudged properly cared for, and they escorted him back to the hotel.

THE wheels of justice began to revolve at once in Spruce Crossing. Citizens qualified to act on a coroner's jury—men quite capable of examining a small army of witnesses with the object of finding out that somebody was dead—immediately placed themselves at the disposal of Corporal Struthers.

The agent came to life while they were doing it. One bullet had glanced him into unconsciousness and the other had inflicted but a flesh wound. Inside of an hour he was so far recovered that the authorities had no hesitation in removing him from the town under escort and when McLennon's bail had been many times over-subscribed, things began to resume their normal trend.

But Spruce Crossing was doomed. This soon became apparent when the new town at the Junction was laid out and lots began to jump in value at the rate of twenty-five dollars a day. With the steam shovels coughing and rattling and goring away at the gravel beds where the shops were to be built, the speculators at the Crossing fairly fell over one another in the scramble for places on the ground floor of the new town.

Although the railroad people took no part in booming the place, they were interested in having the men employed upon the shops and grounds near at hand, and with that end in view, made rates which enabled shopkeepers and others to transfer their goods and chattels at very little cost.

But John McLennon was completely ruined. After he had religiously squared off every man's account, there was nothing left—except the Dubenko homestead itself. There was no place for him to go, so he and his wife decided to remain for awhile where they were and to begin life anew. For at the first opportunity Findlay had slipped away in the watches of the night, no man knew where, and with him went all hope of recovering the lost investment; the agent wisely preferred to lay no charge against McLennon.

Dead leaves blew about the valley and the hills and winter set in. The last wedge of wild fowl had winged into the South and the river oozed by under a crust of snow and floating ice. On stormy nights the snow smoked along the river-bank and drifted through the open windows of the few shacks that scattered at wide intervals where once had been a town. The noises of the night—flapping boards, wailing wind, the squeaking of a rusty tin sign—these alone greeted the inquisitive flat-faced owl that stared out solemnly from the shelter of a broken roof at the flakes sailing away in the darkness.

Yet lots there came near to selling for a thousand dollars a lot! Now was no such place as Spruce Crossing, so called, and lots there were worth, so to speak, about a thousand for a dollar!

Away out West where the river meets the old Potlach Trail that winds through the foothill country into the mountains is a bustling little town, a divisional point on the railway. Down at Ten-Mile Siding lives a homesteader and his wife and every once in a while Mayor Spratt runs over in his auto to see them. So does Sergeant Struthers, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and a rancher by the name of Coleman.

These good people keep fifteen pigs, ten milch cows, forty hens, two teams of horses and sometimes an agent tries to sell them farm machinery. It is a nice place to visit. The land itself doesn't amount to much as a farming proposition, but back from the river away there are indications of a valuable deposit of gypsum, about which those in the secret have enthused.

Neither the homesteader nor his wife, however, are in the habit of getting excited about such things. After awhile, when they are ready to do so, they may sell out. It is their intention to go back East.

And say, they know a dandy place back there in which to start up in the grocery business.

(The End)

The Manitoba Legislature

Continued from Page 7

which the House spent considerable time, was that moved by Hon. C. D. McPherson, minister of public works, recommending the appointment of a committee of seven members to enquire into, report upon and make recommendations to the legislature respecting departments and sub-departments of the provincial government public service, with a view to reducing expenditure without impairing the service. Critics of the government had claimed that such economies were possible, so the government invited them to show how it could be done. The committee proposed by Mr. McPherson was to consist of Messrs. Robson, Dixon, Haig, Williams, Wilson, Richardson and himself. This motion was conceded to be an adroit piece of work on the part of the government. It was their own motion, so if it carried they would score a point. If on the other hand it was defeated it would be taken to indicate that the House considered the government departments did not need investigation. A "heads I win, tails you lose" proposition in fact. An amendment and an amendment to the amendment, proposing respectively that the groups should choose their own representatives and that a Royal Commission should be appointed for the purpose, were both defeated, and when the resolution was voted upon the result was a tie, whereupon the speaker gave his casting vote to the nays, and the motion was lost.

The Sessional Indemnity

Proposals for effecting economies in public expenditure were naturally much in evidence, but did not produce very important results. W. H. Spinks, the Conservative member for Cypress, moved a resolution to the effect that sessional indemnities of members be reduced from $1,800 to $1,500. Mr. Smith moved an amendment that salary cutting should start from the top. J. T. Haig objected that this was not an amendment, the speaker held it was, his ruling was challenged and the vote a tie. He upheld himself by a casting vote. It was a funny cross vote, two cabinet ministers, Messrs. Malcolm and Armstrong, voting with Labor and against the main body of the government supporters. Mr. Robson the following day had a resolution, the effect of which would be to reduce the salaries of all civil servants getting over $4,000 by 20 per cent., over $2,000 and up to $4,000 by 15 per cent., and all persons getting over $1,000 and under $2,000 by 10 per cent. It lost.

Supplies Voted

The supply bill was brought down on February 10, providing for some eight million odd dollars. The new fiscal year ends on August 31 instead of November 30, and these estimates are for nine months only. Despite the crisis the amount asked for by the administration was passed with very few changes, though such as there were were vital as will be seen.

An interim capital expenditure bill was put through on March 8, providing $500,000 for the new university wing, some work on the parliament grounds and at the Brandon Deaf and Dumb Institute. Apart from this very little capital expenditure was authorized, the government taking the view that having been defeated it was not their business to attempt to secure authority for any but absolutely necessary expenditures. One result was that the $1,000,000 which should have been provided for the housing scheme, and $500,000 which it was intended to vote for the extension of the Rural Credits system were not voted.

Supply for current expenditures, however, went through practically as proposed by the government, an important exception being the wiping out of the appropriation for the Public Utilities Commission, whose funds were cut off as from May 31, 1922. The Joint Council of Industry, whose chief business is to attempt the settlement of disputes between employers and employees as to wages, hours and working conditions was attacked by the opposition groups in committee, and its discontinuance was decided upon, but later the money was voted to carry it on, subject to a reduction in the salary of the chairman, Rev. C. W. Gordon, from $4,000 to $3,000.

Income Tax Dropped

A matter which caused considerable controversy outside the House, was the provincial Income Tax bill, introduced by Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer. The bill followed generally the lines of the Dominion act, but with one half the rates on small and moderate incomes and much lower rates on large incomes. The treasurer announced that when the bill became effective the municipal commissioner's levy would be reduced by 25 per cent., and the Wild Lands Tax would be turned over to the municipalities in which it was collected. The Winnipeg city council opposed the bill on the ground that a very large proportion of the tax would be collected in the city, but offered to withdraw its opposition if 75 per cent. of the money was returned to the municipalities. Opposition in the city also took the form of the organization of a Taxpayers' Association, headed chiefly by gentlemen with large incomes, prominent among these being Travers Sweatman, K.C., president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, who beside opposing the income tax made a vigorous attack on the administration of the provincial treasurer, suggesting that the accounting system in use did not give a correct view of the finances of the province. The Income Tax bill was dropped as a result of the defeat of the government, but Mr. Brown made a vigorous defence of his department in the House, and secured the passage of a resolution ordering an independent audit of the provincial accounts by a well known firm of chartered accountants.

Defeat of Government

The defeat of the government, while it was no doubt due to the impossible state of affairs outlined at the beginning of this article, came about directly as the result of the failure of the administration to carry out the instructions given by the House at the previous session to abolish the Public Utilities Commission and transfer its duties to the provincial secretary's department. Instead of carying out the expressed wish of the House on this matter, the government continued the commission and early in the present session the attorney-general made a statement in the House, stating the steps he had taken in consulting the representatives of various municipalities who wished the commission retained.

In defense of the government's action it was pointed out that inasmuch as the legislation creating the commission and defining its duties (which included the controlling of rates charged by public utilities and the administration of the Sale of Shares Act) remained on the statute book it was necessary for the House to pass legislation before the commission could be dispensed with. The weakness of this argument, however, lay in the fact that the government did not introduce this legislation, and had evidently determined to endeavor to induce the House to reverse its decision to abolish the commission.

Supremacy of Legislature

The resolution which brought about the fall of the government was moved by P. A. Talbot, Independent member for Laverandrye, and was in the following terms:

"Whereas, the legislature of the province of Manitoba, in session assembled, did, on the 28th day of April, A.D. 1921, give this mandate to the executive council of the said province: 'The Public Utilities Commission having outlived its usefulness, should now be dispensed with, and its duties transferred to the provincial secretary's department'; and,

"Whereas, ample time was granted to the government for winding up the business of the Public Utilities Commission and transferring the duties of the public utilities commissioner to

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the department of the provincial secretary; and,

"Whereas, the decision arrived at by the majority vote of this legislature is final and should have been acted upon without further consultation with outside bodies; and,

"Whereas, in ignoring such mandate the government has been delinquent in the duties directed by and imposed upon it by the said legislature; and,

"Whereas, the government in defiance of the first principle of constitutional government has seen fit to usurp the prerogatives and sovereign rights of the people as vested in the members of this legislative assembly:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, in session assembled, assert our right as the supreme governmental authority in this province, and, further, we hereby censure the government for its arbitrary and autocratic action, and express our want of confidence in the executive council of this province."

Majority of Four

This resolution was on the order paper for three weeks before it finally came to a vote and meanwhile there was a good deal of speculation as to what the result would be. A number of the members kept their own counsel as to their attitude, and up to the time when the division took place the supporters of the government appeared confident that the administration would weather the storm. The vote, however, was 27 to 23 in favor of the resolution, Tories, Labor, Farmers and Independents voting practically solidly against the government, R. W. Emmond, Farmer (Swan River) and George Palmer, Labor (Dauphin), being the only members outside the Liberal group to support the government. Prior to the vote being taken Premier Norris plainly stated that if the resolution was passed it would mean the immediate resignation of the government and hinted pretty broadly at the state of chaos which would result in view of the fact that supply had not been voted and money would not therefore be available for carrying on the affairs of the province.

Governor says "Carry On"

The lieutenant-governor was in the East at the time, and on his return the resignation of the government was placed in his hands. Sir James Aikins, however, refused to accept the resignation on the ground that the composition of the legislature made it unlikely that any other administration could be formed, and asked Mr. Norris and his colleagues to carry on, and secure the passage of supply and of any non-contentious measures which were deemed necessary for the welfare of the province, pending an early election. This course was accordingly followed, and a committee was formed consisting of representatives of the four principal groups in the House, which decided what bills should be considered as non-contentious. As already indicated this considerably shortened the legislative program, but the obstructive tactics of some members who disagreed with what they called the "Star Chamber" and the desire of some members to make campaign speeches, delayed prorogation until April 6, three weeks after the defeat of the government.

Here are the Winners of Doo Dad Books in Doo Dad Coloring Contest for Week Ending May 13, 1922

MARGARET DOWKES, M—, SASK.
E. H. PREVOST, W—, ALTA.
ILEY M. SCOTT, L—, ALTA.
BRUCE WILSON, O—, MAN.
GERTRUDE A. WISE, L—, SASK.

Doc Sawbones

THE DOO DADS REVIVE AN OLD PASTIME

The bicycle craze has hit Dooville. Everyone from Doc Sawbones down to the youngest Doo Dad owns some kind of a wheel. Life is not safe on the streets of the village, for at all hours of the day the Doo Dads go racing madly up and down. See what a sorry spill Old Man Grouch has had. It must have been a heavily loaded bike that went over him, for it cut his walking stick in two and made a crease in his back.

Doc Sawbones had a great deal of trouble at first, because his beard would get caught in the front wheel of his bike, but he waxed it so that it would stand out in front, after which he got along famously.

Roly and Poly are mixed up in some disgraceful mischief. They are throwing down tacks and nails which puncture the tires of the passers by. Flannelfeet can see the damage being done, but he doesn't have enough savvy to look up in the tree.

Look at Sleepy Sam coming over the edge of the hill! Doesn't he look the picture of contentment?

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 20, 1922

WHEAT—Liquidation in Winnipeg May wheat by American holders caused a break of six cents from the recent high point of the market. Exporters have absorbed considerable wheat on the decline. Business has been of light character with little actual selling by the producer, and only small quantities being sold for export from day to day. Cash markets are quiet with fair demand for top grades and a narrowing up of the wide spread on some of the low grades, which are still trading at too wide a discount under One Northern. Undertone of market appears firm.

FLAX—Steady market with light trade. Cash offerings passing into hands of crushers and no pressure in evidence on local market.

OATS—Demand for this grain has not been so keen during past few days, and prices have declined considerably from a week ago. Stocks in terminals have been greatly reduced within last couple of weeks, and a renewed export demand prices might easily do better.

BARLEY—Dull and without feature during the week. Export houses report unable to do any export business in this grain and demand is therefore very poor.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

May 15 to May 20 inclusive

	15	16	17	18	19	20	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May	141	143⅜	142⅞	140⅞	138½	137⅞	142	184¼
July	139	141	139¾	138¼	136⅝	135⅝	138⅞	149⅝
Oats—								
May	56¼	56¼	55¼	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	55⅜	43
July	54½	54⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53⅞	44
Barley—								
May	69½	69⅜	69½	68⅞	68¼	68	69	78½
July	70⅝	70¾	70⅝	69⅜	69⅛	68½	69⅞	76
Flax—								
May	247¾	249½	243¼	246	246¾	244¾	248	166½
July	249	250½	249½	245⅞	246⅞	245	249½	168⅝
Rye—								
May	109¼	114½	113	112	109⅜	108	108⅞	152
July	..	..	..	..	..	106¼	..	..

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.60⅝ to $1.68⅝; No. 1 northern, $1.59⅝ to $1.64⅝; No. 2 dark northern, $1.58⅝ to $1.64⅝; No. 2 northern, $1.56⅝ to $1.61⅝; No. 3 northern, $1.49⅝ to $1.56⅝. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, $1.60⅝ to $1.64⅝; No. 1 hard $1.49⅝ to $1.56⅝. Durum—No. 1 amber, $1.32 to $1.37; No. 1, $1.27 to $1.32; No. 2 amber, $1.29 to $1.34; No. 2, $1.24 to $1.29; No. 3, $1.20 to $1.25. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56½c to 56¾c; No. 3 yellow, 54½c to 55¾c; No. 4 yellow, 52½c to 53¾c; No. 2 mixed, 55¾c to 56½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c to 37½c; No. 3 white, 35½c to 36½c; No. 4 white, 34½c to 35½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 61c to 64c; medium to good, 57c to 60c; lower grades, 53c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, $1.04⅝ to $1.05⅛. Flaxseed—No. 1, $2.81½ to $2.84½.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for the week ending May 19:

Receipts this week: Cattle 1,773; hogs 2,644; sheep 100. Last week: Cattle 2,087; hogs 2,209; sheep 335.

With a fairly heavy run of cattle the beginning of the week and lower markets in the East, the market became very draggy on Monday and kept getting lower all week, until with the exception of light-weight baby beef it is from fifty to seventy-five cents lower than the first of last week, but most of the cattle have been cleaned away so we look for a firmer market next week.

Hogs are firm at 11¾c. There is a good demand for good sheep and lambs. Good light-weight killing sheep are selling from 8c to 9c and lambs 12c to 15c according to quality.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	$7.50 to $8.00
Choice export steers	7.00 to 7.50
Good to choice steers	6.50 to 7.00
Medium to good steers	5.50 to 6.50
Common steers	4.50 to 5.25
Choice butcher heifers	6.00 to 7.00
Fair to good heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Medium heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good cows	4.50 to 5.50
Breedy stock cows	2.25 to 3.75
Canner cows	1.50 to 2.50
Choice veal calves	8.00 to 11.00
Common calves	3.00 to 6.00

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts on this market are reported heavy with dealers paying country shippers and producers 25c for straight receipts. Seconds are moving in a jobbing way at 25c, firsts 31c, extras 34c to 36c. There were 18 inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Practically all business passing is in frozen stock.

MOOSE JAW, REGINA AND SASKATOON—Eggs: These markets continue firm and dealers offering 24c to 24½c loss off to country shippers, and producers. In the North Battleford section eggs are reported to be plentiful, quality good, gatherers are receiving 23c. Quite a number of eggs are going into storage, the balance retailing at 25c. Poultry: There is very little movement of poultry in this province, a few live fowl only being marketed.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market continues steady under heavy receipts. Dealers are quoting country shippers extras 27c, firsts 23c, seconds 18c delivered. An active business is being done in a jobbing way with extras moving at 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 23c, retail price range is from 25c to 35c. Poultry: Market unchanged.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts continue heavy but there is a slight tendency towards advancing prices due to some increase in States markets. The quality of receipts at the present time is said to be excellent and prices remain practically unchanged. On a graded basis 25¾c to 27c is being paid for extras, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 35c, firsts 25c, seconds 20c to 22c. Poultry: No business reported.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Canadian cattle at Birkenhead sold 21½c to 22½c in sink. Americans at same prices. Irish 20½c to 22½c.

No Canadian cattle reported from Glasgow. Two hundred Americans sold 12½c to 13½c per pound, live weight. About two hundred held over to the 11th. Prime Scotch 12½c to 14c. Supplies heavier, good demand, no Irish. Exchange rate $4.50. London trade slow.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian lean and leanest 130s to 135s, prime 130s; Irish 150s to 160s; Danish 146s to 152s; Americans 95s to 100s. Market firmer. Danish killings 35,333.

WHEAT PRICES

May 15 to May 20 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 15	147	142	135	122	108½	96
16	147⅞	144⅞	136⅞	125	112	99
17	147¼	143¼	135⅞	124¼	111⅞	97⅞
18	144⅞	140⅞	133⅞	121⅞	110⅞	96⅞
19	142⅞	138⅞	131½	119⅞	109⅞	94⅞
20	142⅝	138⅝	130⅝	118⅞	108⅝	93⅞
Week Ago	147½	143	135	119⅞	107⅞	95⅞
Year Ago	192	189	185	..	..	..

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, May 15 to May 20, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	OATS 2 CW	OATS 3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	OATS 1 Fd	OATS 2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	BARLEY 4 CW	BARLEY Rej.	BARLEY Fd	FLAX 1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	FLAX 3 CW	RYE 2 CW
May 15	84	56½	53⅞	53⅞	51¼	49½	69¼	66⅞	63½	61½	247⅞	243⅞	227⅞	109¼
16	87	56½	53⅞	53⅞	51½	49½	69⅞	66¾	63⅞	61⅞	249½	245½	229½	114½
17	85⅞	55¼	52¼	52¼	50½	47⅞	69½	67	63½	61½	248¼	244¼	228¼	114½
18	84¼	54½	51⅞	51⅞	49½	47¼	68⅞	66⅞	62⅞	60⅞	246	242	226	112
19	83⅞	54½	51⅞	51⅞	49½	47¼	68¼	66	62½	60½	246⅞	242⅞	226⅞	109⅜
20	82⅞	54½	51⅝	51⅝	49½	47⅛	68	65⅞	62¼	60¼	244⅞	240⅞	224⅞	108
Week Ago	83⅞	56¼	52⅞	53⅛	50¼	48⅞	69	66½	63	61	248	244	228	108
Year Ago	...	47⅞	43⅞	43⅞	41⅞	39⅞	80¼	75½	63½	62½	179⅞	175⅞	147⅞	152

Peaches and Co-operation

About 95 per cent. of the dried peaches produced on this continent come from the interior of California. Over 80 per cent. of these are handled by the California Peach and Fig Growers, a co-operative organization of about 5,800 members. Starting in 1916 with five packing houses to handle the crop, this association now owns or controls 28 plants ranging from complete modern packing houses to receiving stations.

A co-operative marketing association, such as the Peach and Fig Growers, is simply a means of enabling the grower to make a fair return on his investment, and of putting into the hands of the consumer a standardized, clean and palatable product. By a simple process of washing and brushing the fuzz is removed from the skin of the dried fruit making the famous "practically peeled" peach a more attractive article of food. What Burbank has done for the cactus, the manufacturing department of the Peach and Fig Growers, has done for the peach. "Fuzzless" dried peaches put up in package form are now a staple food article in every grocery store in the country.

The tonnage of dried peaches produced in California has remained almost stationary during the past ten years. The yearly average production since 1914 will run about 29,000 tons. The older orchards are being removed in many sections, and the new acreage is not increasing to any extent. This can mainly be accounted for by the fact that raisins are easier to grow and have for the past few seasons been more profitable than drying peaches. It is predicted that the future will bring handsome financial returns to the present grower who continues to produce good quality fruit or to those who plant young orchards of the drying varieties of peaches, namely, Muir, Lovell and Elberta.

British Dairy Farmers Aroused

Dairy farmers in England are protesting loudly over the decline in milk prices, which has marked the spring season of increased supply. The average price paid to the producer during 1921, according to the minister's statement in the House was 1s 9¾d per gallon, ranging from 2s 4d in March to 1s 2½d in May and June. This year distributors are offering from 6d to 8d per gallon, considerably less than the cost of production. The trouble seems to have arisen from over-supply, organization among wholesalers, and to the total lack of selling organization among producers. The price index for all agricultural products in Britain has not slumped nearly as precipitately as in Canada. Milk is one of the first commodities to return to pre-war levels. The chances of waging a successful fight on behalf of the producers do not look bright from reports in the British agricultural press.

And Interior Lights

Returning from a visit on a farm last fall, where she had witnessed the butchering of the winter supply of pork, a Chicago girl surprised her father by telling him that she "bet he didn't know that a pig had an inner tube."

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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins are free to Guide readers upon request when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (3-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. An Empire-Day Program.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
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13. What to do in Case of Poisoning.
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15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat.
23. Sweet Clover Varieties.
24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
35. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
36. Treating Grain for Smut.
39. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
40. How to Refinish Furniture.
42. The Care of Floor Coverings.
43. Kitchen Mending Kits.
44. How to Soften Hard Water.

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock.
Poultry.
Seeds.
Farm Lands.
Farm Machinery and Autos.
Nursery Stock.
Hay and Feed.
Lumber, Fence Posts, etc.
Situations Vacant.
Situations Wanted.
Solicitors—Patent and Legal.
Taxidermy.
Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
General Miscellaneous.
Produce.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost $5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or $8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

HORSES

SELLING — THREE YOUNG CLYDESDALE stallions, two rising three, one rising five years, from imported mares by the champion imported stallion, Scotland's Major, 18369. John Laing, Blackfalds, Alta. 13tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE CLYDESDALE stallion, age five. Alex. McFarlane, Nokomis, Sask.

CATTLE—Aberdeen-Angus

BULLS FOR SALE AT BEEF PRICES—WE have six choice registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 13 to 15 months, to clear at $75 each; practically 8½ cents pound; act now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 20-2

MAJOR OF WESTER FOWLIS, IMP., WEIGHT over ton, is sire of three choice bulls, serviceable age, am offering at $100 each. Tubercular free. John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 19-3

SELLING—TWO CHOICE ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls. Price according to times. H. Teece, Lemberg, Sask. 19-4

Shorthorns

WANTED — SHORTHORN COWS AND heifers, subject to tubercular test. Walch Farm, Marquette, Man. 15-7

FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, REGIS-tered, two years, roan, $100. James Johnston, Wilkie, Sask. 20-2

SELLING—GOOD SHORTHORN BULL, RIS-ing four years, $75. Terms to responsible party. C. M. Bredt, Francis, Sask.

Holsteins

THE PROVEN HOLSTEIN BULL, LES PRINCE Aaggie Dekol, four years, son of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, with over 30 R.O.P. daughters; tuberculin tested; photo and full particulars on application. Elwell Tamarac Stock Farm, Blackfalds, Alta. 21-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, Prince Dekol, two years old, from good milking strain, $90 for quick sale. Full information, F. J. Merta, Viking, Alta.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, SIRED BY GRAND champion, out of good milkers. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 20-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, 13 months, $60. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 21-3

Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES, all ages, tested for tuberculosis, quality choice. Prices right. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 9tf

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

BOOKING orders for March and April litters. Long, smooth, early-maturing stock. Pairs and trios unrelated. $15, $20 and $25 each, according to quality. Express prepaid. The oldest, largest and choicest herd in Manitoba. $10 deposit with order.

JAMES M. EWENS
BETHANY - MAN.
C.N.R. and C.P.R.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED April pigs, from long, deep, mature sows, $15 at eight weeks. Selects from first litters, $12. Sired by University-bred boar. A few unrelated pairs, $25. M. W. BAILEY, Druid, Sask.

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBI-tion stock. Booking orders for April and May litters, from long, smooth mature sows, $15 and $20 each, according to quality; papers included. Can also supply unrelated pairs or trios. $10 deposit with order. My sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 20-4

BERKSHIRE BOARS, AMES RIVAL BREED-ing, March and April litters, $16 each at eight weeks, with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Creelman Agricultural Society, Creelman, Sask. 20tf

REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, out of bacon-type sows, sired by heavy lard hog, early April farrow, also some all bacon type, splendid lengthy stock, $15 each. W. A. Lowe, Churchbridge, Sask. 17-2

SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, April farrowed; nothing but good ones sent out. Boar pigs, $15; sow pigs, $17, at eight weeks old; registration papers included. Can furnish unrelated pairs. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 18-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—LONG BACON-type April pigs, $15; October sows, $35. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. H. Olive, Ellisboro, Sask. 21-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, SIX AND EIGHT weeks, $20 and $25 pair; papers included. Pullinger, Frobisher, Sask. 20-3

REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE boars, weanlings, Ames Rival strain, only choice sold, $15. George Therou, Jarrow, Alta. 20-3

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, April farrow, $16, eight weeks. A. W. Heritage, Harmsworth, Man. 20-5

IMPROVED LONG ENGLISH BERKSHIRES, $15 each at eight weeks old, March litters. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 20-5

BERKSHIRES, MARCH LITTERS, $12 EACH, bacon type; papers $1.00 extra. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask.

FOR SALE—WELL-BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS, $10 each. Noah Graybill, Commerce, Alta. 21-3

Hampshires

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRES— APRIL PIGS, FROM prize winners, $35 for two, delivered with pedigree when weaned. Order now. Satisfaction assured. F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 19-5

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, APRIL litters. Males, $15; females, $17. Chas. Denotell, Davidson, Sask. 20-2

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, May farrow, $15 each; three, $40; unrelated. Herbert A. Walter, Spring Coulee, Alta. 18-5

Tamworths

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED TAMWORTH boars, one year old. Fred Smith, Allan, Sask.

Yorkshires

FOR SALE—LARGE YORKSHIRES, FINE bunch of young pigs, from big husky sows, $15 at eight weeks. Satisfaction and pedigree absolutely guaranteed. Henry J. Pederson, Box 180, Readlyn, Sask. 20-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, $15 and $20; unrelated pairs; Willow Farm quality. Buy young, save money. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SIRE, VAR-sity-King; Saskatchewan University stock. J. Adamson, Secretary, Boys' and Girls' Club, Aneroid, Sask. 19-4

YORKSHIRES—APRIL FARROW, FROM prize-winning stock. Boars, $17.50; gilts, $12; pedigrees included. Chas. Fergstad, Round Hill, Alta. 19-6

I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR CHOICE registered Yorkshire boars of best breeding, $15 and $20 each, April litters. R. C. Hall, Wapella, Sask. 19-3

SELLING—LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE pigs, farrowed April 1, off large matured stock, $15, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin, Antler, Sask. 20-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED pairs, March, April, May, sired by prize winners, $15 and $20 each. Rothwell Farms, Regina, Sask. 20-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TWO MONTHS old, both sex, $15 each, from large mature sows. H. W. Harvey and Son, Rapid City, Man. 20-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM MATURED SOWS, farrowed April 1 and 27, $15, six weeks, pedigrees included. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 20-5

YORKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW, FROM 600-pound sows, both sexes, $15 each. Pedigrees furnished. Nat Hall, Elgin, Man. 20-2

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES, APRIL litters, $13. Pedigrees furnished. J. F. Carter, Box 43, Spy Hill, Sask. 20-5

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, $12, EIGHT weeks. James A. Stewart, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 17-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, farrowed March 31, $15 each. Wm. Morrison, Rural Route Box 301, Winnipeg. 21-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN April, $14 each, eight weeks. H. Shepherd, Rathwell, Man. 21-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE APRIL PIGS, $16, from Saskatchewan University stock. Ralph Jowsey, Saltcoats, Sask.

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE BOARS, 11 MONTHS, $40; 2½ months, either sex, $17; two months, $16. John Torrance, Regent, Man. 21-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOW, $50, WITH papers. F. L. McKeown, Spy Hill, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

SPRING PIGS AND BRED SOWS FOR SALE, pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys, the kind that pays, from Canada's largest prize herd. For full particulars, write J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 21-5

REGISTERED DUROCS, FROM MATURE sows, prolific strain, the kind that are marketable at five months, $13.50 each. C. B. Sutter, Redvers, Sask. 16-6

DUROC-JERSEYS—SPRING LITTERS, SIRE bred by McPhailln, Essex, Ont., importer and breeder of the improved long type, $15 each. D. H. Munn, Mankota, Sask., via Kincaid. 17-5

SELLING — REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, eight weeks, $10, bacon type, choice pigs. Sold subject customer's approval. John Foster, Miniota, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE DUROCS, BOTH SEX, $12.50 each, large litters, quick to mature. J. H. Hicks, Lafleche, Sask. 20-4

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROCS, SEPTEM-ber litter; also one-year-old boar and spring pigs. Wm. Kuhn, Paynton, Sask. 20-3

REGISTERED DUROCS, APRIL LITTERS, eight weeks, $10. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. D. McPherson, Waseca, Sask. 18-6

REGISTERED DUROCS, $9.00, EIGHT WEEKS. Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask. 17-6

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, $12 EACH; papers included; unrelated pairs. Walter Cudmore, Manor, Sask. 20-2

SELLING — CHOICE PURE-BRED DUROC-Jersey weanlings, $10. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 21-3

DUROC-JERSEYS, FROM REGISTERED PAR-ents, eight weeks, $10. M. W. Freeman, Abbey, Sask. 21-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, 11 DOLLARS each. John Bray, Pope, Man. 20-4

Poland-Chinas

MODERN BIG TYPE POLANDS, ON AP-proval. We offer for shipment at three months old, registered pigs, either sex, from imported sire and dams, at $50 for the tops. Pigs from Canadian-bred dams and imported sires at $30. Our boars by Checkers and Liberator, and sows from Checkers, Liberator, Chanticleer and others. We ship tops only and ship prepaid; if you don't like them on arrival, return at our expense and we refund your money. We breed the best and select for length and bacon type. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 19tf

FOR SALE—POLAND-CHINAS, WEANERS, gentle, thrifty and prolific. Either sex, registered during May, $12. John Hughton, Riverhurst, Sask. 19-3

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS—SPRING PIGS and bred sows. Farmers' prices. Chas. Cox, Rumsey, Alta. 16-7

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, FARROWED fourth April, $12 each, at eight weeks. Lorne McAnulty, Brock, Sask. 17-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA pigs, sired by Bob Wonder, 9136, farrowed March, price $6.50. Oscar Loiselle, Vonda, Sask. 20-3

POLAND-CHINA BOARS AND SOWS, FROM prize-winning stock. Satisfaction guaranteed $20 each. Scotscraig Farm, Bowsman River. 20-2

POLAND-CHINAS—BOOKING ORDERS FOR registered spring pigs. Otto Mills, Togo, Sask. 17-6

BIG TYPE POLANDS. D. A. BROWN, Rumsey, Alta. 18tf

Chester White

SELLING—CHESTER-WHITES, REGISTERED, only good ones shipped, $12, papers included. J. E. Cowan, Golden Plain, Sask. 21-2

Various

REGISTERED

YORKSHIRE, TAMWORTH, BERK-SHIRE

YOUNG PIGS of both sexes for sale. Apply

Animal Husbandry Department

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
SASKATOON

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

FARM-RAISED PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE pups, from splendid working stock, either parent will bring stock home alone, obedient, intelligent, willing. Males, $12; females, $8; one male, seven months, $15. Wm. Vivian, Eden, Man. 21-2

TWO WOLFHOUNDS, TEN MONTHS OLD, $10 each. Bitch, bred to fastest and best dog in district, due June 10, $25. Pat Stirling, Eskbank, Sask.

SPECIAL PRICES ON FLEMISH GIANTS AND Dutch rabbits, young and breeding stock. 729 Beach Avenue, Winnipeg.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM HEEL-DRIV-ing parents, $5.00 each. William Leyh, Viscount, Sask. 21-3

WANTED — PURE-BRED COLLIE, YOUNG, well trained for cattle, obedient. Write Frank Phillimore, Alliance, Alta.

THE CHOICEST OF PEDIGREED AND REGIS-tered silver black breeding foxes. Buy the best. Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 13-16

The Cheerful Plowman

J. Edw. Tufft

Killing a Sale

I went to Neighbor Jasper Stone prepared to buy a horse. He had a beast I longed to own—a natty steed, of course. "He'll have some job to stave me off!" I whispered on the way. "To get that mare I'd fill her trough with greenbacks any day!" I found Old Jasper home and well; I said, "I'm short a horse. Have you a beast you'd care to sell—for ready cash, of course?" He led me to the very nag that I had had in view, and started in at once to brag of all that she could do. "I'll sell you this one here," he raved, "for half of what she's worth; she's wide awake and well behaved; no better treads the earth! She's always pulling on the reins, yet never seems to tire, and does not fret nor lose her brains in spite of all her fire! She springs from one long line of champs who date from Noah's day; they've starred at all the army camps and farms along the way!" And warming to his theme he told how neighbors, fast and free, had offered him three times the gold that he would ask of me. And when he told me, I confess, the price he wanted—say, it was some sixty dollars less than I had planned to pay! The horse was cheap—I wanted her, and yet I would not buy; Stone could not make an offer stir no matter how he'd try! It was no use, I simply balked, and said with bated breath, "I want the horse, but Jas, you've talked an easy sale to death!"

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, BIG HEAVY birds, nine eggs, $1.75. Mrs. Bond, Readlyn, Sask. 21-5

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $3.00 PER setting. Anconas, $2.00. Dr. Frith; Edmonton.

Plymouth Rocks

HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Male birds heading 1922 pens: White Rocks—Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs, and Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Alfarata, 301 eggs). Barred Rocks—Sons of Lady Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs. Bred to selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs, $5.00 for 15; 30 for $8.00. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 20-2

HEAVY-LAYING PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks. Pen No. 1, pedigreed male, grandson of 261-egg hen; eggs, $2.50 per 15. Pens with exhibition males; eggs, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 19-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, $1.50, from selected heavy-laying pullets, mated to choice university cockerels. R. McGregor, Simpson, Sask. 19-3

SELECTED BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRAT strain, 15 eggs, $2.50; 30, $4.00; 100, $10. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 16-3

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs, $2.50 15; 100, $12; exhibition cockerel mating, $5.00 15. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn, Sask. 18-4

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, from large, well-barred birds, $2.25 setting. Mrs. Hurley, Delisle, Sask. 18-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.50 per 15, $8.00 per 100. Melvin Hougen, Carruthers, Sask. 17-5

"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, $1.50; 30, $3.00. Lovely lilac trees, dozen, $1.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 15-6

HATCHING EGGS, PURE BARRED ROCKS, $1.50 per 15; special mating, $2.00 per 15. L. Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAYING STRAIN Barred Rock eggs, $1.50 15, $4.00 45. Fertility guaranteed. R. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 19-3

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, LAYING strain, $1.50 for 15. Chas. Steiner, Vulcan, Alta. 19-4

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, WINTER LAY-ing strain, 15, $1.75. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 17-5

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, UNI-versity laying strain, $1.35 setting 15, delivered. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 21-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.50 per 15, $7.00 per 100. J. Cowell, Jansen, Sask. 17-5

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, choice utility stock, good winter layers, 15, $1.50; 30, $2.75; 100, $8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 13-9

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON hatching eggs, $3.00 setting of 15. P. Glass, Kerrobert, Sask. 14-8

McARTHUR STRAIN HATCHING EGGS, from tested, selected layers, $2.50 for 15, 100 for $15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 18-4

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, Clarke's prize-winning strain, $2.00 15, $10 100 eggs. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 19-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, $3.00 for 15. Ross Cottingham, Milestone, Sask. 20-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, NOW 10 CENTS each; 100, $9.00. F. Coates, Saskatta, Alta.

Leghorns

PALMER'S FAMOUS SILVER MEDAL WINTER laying S. C. White Leghorns. Western Canadian Leghorn headquarters. Special price for June and July chicks, the best months, $19.50 per 100; regular price $27. Order from this ad. to ensure delivery. We specialize in long distance shipments and can ship safely to Fort William. Catalog on request. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 19-6

HATCHING EGGS—LAWTON'S BRED-TO-LAY S. C. W. Leghorns, $3.00 per 15, $5.00 per 30, $10 per 100. Discount of 20% on orders 200 and over from all Grain Growers' Locals, to encourage community breeding of one strain. W. E. Lawton, 1311 Ave. G, North, Saskatoon. 21-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS — MY flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs, $2.00 15; $4.50 50; $7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-5

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50 per 15, $7.00 100. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, $1.50 15. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 18-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50; large, vigorous stock. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-10

BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS. Brandon fair. Hatching eggs, $2.00 15; $5.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-4

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED for high egg production as well as exhibition. My pens contain Saskatoon, Brandon and Regina prize winners. Pen 1, headed by winner of first as cockerel and again first as cock at Saskatoon. Eggs, $10 setting. Pen 2, setting, $5.00; two settings, $9.00. Pen 3, setting, $3.00; two settings, $5.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask. 17-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS, EITHER COMB, choice laying, exhibition stock. Eggs, $2.00 and $5.00 per 15. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 20-5

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, SPLENDID winter layers, took six prizes last year, $2.00 per setting, $5.00 50, $9.00 100. Mrs. Smith, Box 7, Roblin, Man.

ROSE COMB REDS, FROM PRIZE WINNERS, $3.00 per 15; from heavy layers, $1.50 15, $4.00 per 50. Arthur Smith, Tessler, Sask.

ROSE COMB REDS, UNIVERSITY STRAIN, splendid winter layers, $1.50 setting, $6.00 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 20-2

SINGLE COMB REDS, BRED-TO-LAY, TRAP-nested. Hatching eggs, $2.15. A. Macfarlane, Summerberry, Sask. 18-5

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE-BRED PEN, ONE with first cockerel, Brandon fair. Eggs, $3.50 15; two, $2.00 15. Gordon Doan, Biggar, Sask. 17-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, setting, $1.50; 100, $9.00; single comb, 15, $3.00. A. Padgham, Biggar, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, $3.75 DOZEN; 100, $30. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 19-3

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, $1.50 per 15. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 18tf

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, $1.75. Annie Traub, Togo, Sask. 14-8

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, $1.50 per 15. A. E. Bolton, Kelliher, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.25 PER 15, delivered. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 18-4

SELECTED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, 15, $1.50; 100, $8.00. John Macdonald, Clarkleigh, Man. 17-5

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, $3.00 PER 15, $5.00 per 30. M. Culp, Mossbank, Sask. 17-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FARM RANGE, 100 eggs, $6.00. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 20-2

SUNDRY BREEDS

L. F. SOLLY, LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM, Westholme, B.C., breeder of vigorous heavy-laying strains of White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Hatching eggs, chicks and stock. Why not get the best? Write now for illustrated catalogue and price list. 17-6

BRONZE TURKEYS, 40-POUND BIRDS, SEVEN eggs, $2.00. Black Langshans, White Rocks, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns (New York laying strain), 15 eggs, $1.25. Thomas Common, Hazelcliffe, Sask. 20-3

SETTING EGGS, FROM FERRIS STRAIN, Single Comb White Leghorns and Regal strain White Wyandottes, $2.00 for 15. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs, $3.50 for nine. C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 17-5

PRIZE-WINNING S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, Buff Orpington, Chantecler. Balance of season, $3.00 for 15, $5.00 for 30 eggs. Iwana Poultry Ranch, Asquith, Sask. 20-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM SELECTED PURE bred-to-lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb Black Minorcas, $1.50 per 15. Roy Park, Minburn, Alta. 17-5

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, $2.00 15; FIRST PEN headed by third Brantford cockerel. Mahogany Orloff eggs, $4.00 15. Black La Bresse eggs, $4.00 15. P. T. Cuthbert, Glenora, Man. 16-6

ROSE COMB ANCONA AND WHITE WYAN-dotte eggs, 15, $1.75; 30, $3.00. Special pen of best layers, 15, $2.50. K. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 17-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA, WHITE Crested Black Polish and Light Brahma eggs. J. H. Cavey, Waukesha, Wis.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

16 VARIETIES, all pure-bred, high egg-producing stock; reduced prices for June and July.

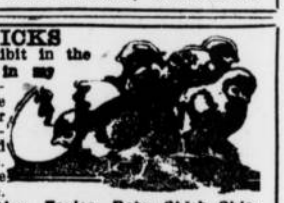
EGGS FOR HATCHING

Half price after May 15. Write for catalogue today and order early.

UNITED POULTRY FARMS, WINNIPEG

BABY CHICKS

THE largest Exhibit in the West; heated in my own electric brooders. Come and see them. Book your order now. Pure-bred, guaranteed Egg Laying Strain. 95 per cent. alive at your station.



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SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

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SWEET CLOVER WHITE BLOSSOM, BROME, $13 100; Siberian millet, $4.25. Registered oats, $1.00 bushel. Second generation Red Rivers and Peach Blow potatoes, heavy yielders, excellent quality, $1.50 bushel. Spring rye, $1.40. Bags 25c. and 50c. extra. Broatch Seed, Moose Jaw, Sask. 20-2

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FOR SALE—1,600 2 C.W. OATS, 45 CENTS, f.o.b. Holbein. Guy Ellis, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 20-2

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CHOICE, carefully re-cleaned and tested. No ergot. Free information re culture. Prompt shipments. Ten years' experience growing and selling this seed and no complaints. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Eight cents per pound,** sacks free. Grow hay, pasture, and whenever you wish kill it with one plowing. Wire orders collect. Can ship C.O.D. **F. J. WHITING**

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See also General Miscellaneous

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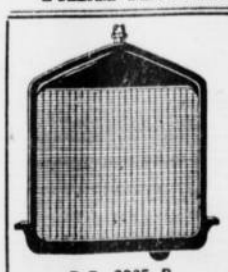

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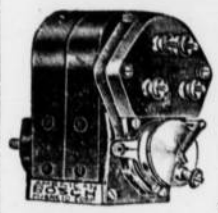

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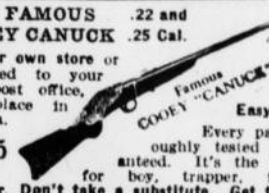

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(See also General Miscellaneous)

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